

THE AMERICAN

20c JUNE 1967

LEGION

MAGAZINE

WHY DO WE NEED THE CIA?

The story of our "spy agency's"
many-sided mission



OUR "UNKNOWN" LUNG DISEASE



THE POLICE POWERS OF PRIVATE CITIZENS



A LOOK AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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OUR DOWNGRADED POLICE

SIR: The article "Our Downgraded Police: A National Peril" (April), by Talmage Powell, is timely and accurate. A government that does not protect its citizens from crime and violence is failing in its primary duty. Chaos, fear and disillusionment in this country are goals of the Communists, and rendering impotent our local police is part of this plan. Our courts must accept much of the blame for the present condition of the police force which is described in the article.

JUDGE G. F. GOODWYN, JR.
Circuit Court
Bessemer, Ala.

SIR: I have just read the splendid article by Talmage Powell, and, in behalf of the Grand Jury Association of Essex County, I want to say "Well done."

HUGO M. PFALTZ, Program Chairman
Essex County Grand Jury Association
Short Hills, N.J.

SIR: Mr. Powell's article is true in every respect. I have just one addition to make: An Ohio judge recently ruled that a police officer need not be advised of his civil rights when being arrested, as he is already familiar with them. This then suggests that attorneys, etc., are not familiar with them, as they must be advised of same.

SGT. JOHN H. BAUER
Fort Wayne Police Department
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SIR: Congratulations to you and author Talmage Powell for the article. . . . It is one of the finest on the subject that I have ever had the opportunity of reading.

ALAN N. DONNELL, Chairman
Public Relations Committee
Montgomery County Police Association
Silver Spring, Md.

SIR: I would like to focus attention on three down-to-earth, hard-hitting, factual points from the article about our downgraded police: Respect for police is on the wane; police are being demoralized by contemptuous attitudes toward them in some politically-minded courts; and police are being demoralized by their increasing liability of physical assault on themselves. If everyone who reads the article would take active measures to correct these problems, our

job of law enforcement would be made so much more pleasant and more effective.

RICHARD L. LATHAM, Agent
State of Missouri Department of
Liquor Control
Savannah, Mo.

SIR: It is indeed demoralizing to see lack of respect to dedicated men, to hear untrue charges of police brutality, to see and hear of physical attacks on police officers and, at the same time, have court decisions [that] free convicted criminals. . . . Every law-abiding citizen should be concerned with this hampering and degrading of law and order and should support and remove the handcuffs from the policeman. You have taken a stand that is badly needed to wake society to this peril.

CAPT. DONALD J. PAULIE
Department of Police
Appleton, Wis.

SIR: My husband is Assistant Chief of Police on the Metropolitan Police Force in Washington, D.C. Because of his position (after 27 years) he doesn't have to go through what our younger policemen do now. The situation isn't getting any better and no one can tell how it will end. I am thankful my son didn't follow in his dad's footsteps. It is a thankless job. I only wish more people could read the article. Thanks for your faith in "our policemen."

MRS. CHARLES L. WRIGHT
Hyattsville, Md.

SIR: Congratulations to Talmage Powell on his excellent article. I would like to say that never have I read a finer evaluation and a better written article about a most serious problem taking place in our country today.

DANIEL A. MARTIN
Cleveland, Ohio

SIR: I knew the general situation regarding adequate police was bad, but I had no idea it was so bad. To think that our great country is putting up with such conditions. More of such articles on the subject might help solve the problem.

DAN W. FLICKINGER
Zionsville, Ind.

SIR: I would like to give three cheers for the excellent article on our downgraded police. Truer words were never spoken. I hope it will bring an awareness of, as well as a solution to, the problem.

LOUIS M. FLEISCH
Topeka, Kan.

MOTOR ROUTES TO CANADA'S FAIR

SIR: Among the many border crossings from the States en route to Montreal for the Canadian World's Fair ("The Cana- (Continued on page 4)

After the Boston convention do something unconventional!

Take an Eastern vacation. Fly Eastern to the American Legion convention in Boston on August 25. You'll enjoy our gracious service and the convenience of flying with us. At the convention you'll

be busy, one activity after another. In San Juan, Acapulco, Miami, and in Boston there's always a lot to see and do. It's that way in all the cities Eastern serves: 110 in the U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico, Mexico, The Bahamas and Bermuda.

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CONTINUED

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

dian World's Fair and You," April) which you didn't list, I believe that the Pigeon River Crossing, northeast of Duluth, Minnesota, is worthy of special mention. This takes you along the north shore of Lake Superior to Fort William and Port Arthur en route to Montreal from the west and northwest. In Minnesota, we have 14 miles of new highway approaching the border giving breath-taking views of Pigeon Point and Isle Royale—while the shore route in both countries is picturesque and usually cool and bracing.

DONALD C. NELSON
Grand Marais, Minn.

SIR: One of the main crossing points to Canada is the Ogdensburg-Prescott Seaway-Skyway Bridge, which is the largest and most costly of the bridges across the St. Lawrence River. Ogdensburg, N.Y., is the only city of the U.S.A. on the St. Lawrence River, approximately 125 miles from Montreal (it is also on the main route from Ottawa, capital of Canada, to the United States). Ogdensburg is known world-wide as one of the best muskellunge fishing spots in the world, not only for the most numerous, but the largest. It is headquarters of the St. Lawrence Customs District which stretches from Cape Vincent to Rouses Point. It is also the home of the famed Remington Art Museum.

RALPH P. HARPER
Ogdensburg, N.Y.

SIR: To add to your excellent coverage on the Montreal Fair, I would like to say that the City of Plattsburgh is the closest American city to Expo 67. The New York State Northway and a Canadian four-lane highway are complete from our city to Montreal, making it possible to drive from Plattsburgh to the fair in approximately an hour. While I would like to emphasize the fact that advanced reservations are recommended, there still are accommodations available for the summer.

JOHN F. KELLY, President
Plattsburgh Area Chamber of Commerce
Plattsburgh, N.Y.

THE CONSULAR TREATY

SIR: I received a letter from Senator Karl Mundt, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which verifies completely the position adopted by the Legion relating to the Consular Treaty. The news media virtually ignored the most vital point of the Treaty—the granting of immunity to members of Communist Russia's consulates. No other nation is so favored.

Many Senators reported their mail was running as high as 200-to-1 against ratification of the Treaty. It is a dark day in American history when these men ignore the views of their constitu-

ents and vote to placate the same Communists who are supplying 80% of the war material being used to kill and maim Americans in Vietnam.

The shabby treatment accorded to representatives of the Legion by some members of the Foreign Relations Committee and the news media in general, in this case, is typical of the tar-brush treatment given to any organization which actively opposes Communism and appeasement of it.

RAYMOND BAREISS
Philadelphia, Pa.

SIR: I have read both pros and cons on the Consular Treaty with the Soviet Union and I am very apprehensive about it. . . . There is too much bridge-building, too much wanting to negotiate with the Communists. History verifies the fact that we will never gain in negotiations with them . . . and they have never yet abided by the terms of any treaty which did not suit their purpose. We could have built bridges to the people of captive nations. Instead, we built up their captors.

Since the Consular Treaty was passed, and in the name of further relaxing East-West tensions and building another bridge span, support has been growing for a proposal for a \$50-million loan by the Import-Export Bank to an Italian automobile company to help in its construction of a large, new plant in the Soviet Union.

Where is our national interest being served in either of these acts?

CHRISTIE WELCH
Maryville, Mo.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY SEEKS BOOKS

SIR: The U.S. Air Force Academy Library is especially interested in obtaining gift copies of unit histories—Civil War, World War 1, World War 2, Korea and Vietnam. We are also interested in obtaining military history books and military biographies for all periods and countries. Early aviation materials are particularly desired, including manuals on the employment of airpower, strategy, tactics (1910-1945); Congressional documents and hearings on aeronautics before 1950; and identified photographs of aircraft and pioneer aviators.

Donors should not send any materials until shipping instructions are received, but should send lists of titles and materials for evaluation and determination of need to: The Director, USAF Academy Library, USAF Academy, Colorado 80840.

Transportation costs will be borne by the Academy Library. Academy bookplates designating donors will be inserted in all materials added to the Library collection.

GEORGE V. FAGAN, Colonel, USAF
USAF Academy, Colo.

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WHY DO WE NEED THE CIA?

The story of our "spy agency's" many-sided mission.

By **ELBERT S. JERROLD**

EARLIER THIS YEAR, you may recall, there was a big hullabaloo in the press when it was revealed that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had secretly been footing the bill so that American students could travel overseas to Communist "youth festivals" and thus provide American representation at such gatherings.

That news caused an uproar. Some people claimed that the students had been "corrupted"—as if they had been turned into "spies" without knowing it. There was insistence that the CIA be investigated, censured, limited, "exposed."

Because the students weren't spying at all, and were just being themselves without even knowing who paid for their trip, others called the whole hubbub a silly tempest in a teapot. Expose the CIA's operations for that? "You can't run a spy agency in Macy's window," noted the New York Daily News.

The News came close to the central question that the student uproar, or any other controversy over the CIA, must come to grips with. There is no question of investigating the CIA publicly without destroying it. Secrecy is its essence. A decision to destroy it must come *before* a decision to expose its work publicly.

To destroy the CIA, on the other hand, involves questions that are more far-reaching than simply doing away with a government agency headquartered in Virginia.

The CIA is not an independent cloak-and-dagger outfit playing James Bond on its own hook. It is a secret tool granted by Congress to the President of the United States and his fellow members of the National Security Council. They are the Vice President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State and the Di-

rector of the Office of Emergency Planning.

If the President's Council doesn't need the CIA we can safely expose it, tell its full story and do away with it. Somebody might be embarrassed, but the nation wouldn't be endangered.

If the top national security board in the nation *does* need the CIA, then we tell inside tales about it and cry for its "exposure" at our own risk.

How do we judge the need?

Today the CIA has two jobs, entirely

which we were surprised at Pearl Harbor.

Very shortly the special commission, headed by Ferdinand Eberstadt, of New York, made its report. It had consulted with such experts as the late William J. Donovan, who headed the OSS in WW2; Allen Dulles, who later directed the CIA, and others. Out of the Eberstadt report, and out of the advice of leaders in Congress and the Truman Administration, both the CIA and the National Security Council were created by the National Security Act of 1947.

The CIA's duties were spelled out in five points of law. In every one of them it was to serve the President and his Council and to account to them.

Its first three duties required it to provide intelligence reports to the President and the Council, to advise the Council on intelligence matters, and to coordinate the intelligence work of other arms of the Government.

Most of this is massive, sometimes tedious, routine classified work. A lot of it is tying together information 80% of which, it has been estimated, is already lying around loose but uncoordinated, while about 20% is run down by "special agent" work.

This, the great mass of the CIA's work, is more labor than adventure, but a kind of labor that might have prevented the Pearl Harbor surprise. Every day the President gets an intelligence summary, while extremely detailed reports are put together on the military posture of other nations.

The fourth of the five CIA functions spelled out in the 1947 act empowered the National Security Council to call on the CIA for such "additional services" as the President and his Council should determine. By all accounts, these are also intelligence services. The CIA publicly describes some of them as such cut-



The seal of the CIA.

separate, of which intelligence is but one. Few people understand that it has two distinct jobs, that its story begins with intelligence but doesn't end there. Let's trace its story.

We had no central intelligence agency before WW2. The revelations about our lack of coordinated intelligence that came out of the Pearl Harbor investigations after WW2 shocked the whole nation. President Truman made such haste to fill the gap that he appointed a temporary Central Intelligence Group in 1946. At the time he was still waiting for a special commission to recommend a more permanent intelligence setup to remedy the shameful conditions under



The United States Intelligence Agency's headquarters in Virginia, near Washington, D.C.

and-dried work as monitoring foreign broadcasts and providing data-processing facilities for other parts of the U.S. intelligence community—probably the Army, Navy, Air Force and State Department.

The law didn't say that the CIA should spy. Spying is an "additional service" under the heading of intelligence, and such spying as the CIA does is determined by the President and his cabinet-rank security advisers.

We saw this high-level responsibility for CIA spying in one of the few CIA espionage operations that has gotten loose. When Francis Powers' U2 aerial photographic plane came down in Russia

in 1960, it was the President who spoke, not the CIA. Before he was sure that the cat was out of the bag, former President Eisenhower denied Russian reports of the event—as the boss of any good spy operation would. When it was undeniable that Powers had come down, Mr. Eisenhower admitted it and took full responsibility.

In all of this the CIA lives up to its name: Central Intelligence Agency.

If the 1947 law and history had stopped there, the CIA would probably have gone its secret way fairly quietly. This much is four-fifths of the CIA's legal charge—and to say that it should be exposed is to say that we should be

satisfied with the intelligence operation we had before Pearl Harbor. Except for the U2 incident, the intelligence work of the CIA has been little in the public eye.

But the second job that the CIA handles today is not intelligence. It is secret (and sometimes not-so-secret) political warfare in the Cold War with the Communist world.

If the political warfare waged by the CIA is to be exposed and destroyed, the basic questions we must face up to are two:

*(1) Is it, or is it not, important that the United States should respond to the
(Turn to next page)*

CONTINUED Why do we need the CIA?

Communists' political warfare with political warfare of its own?

If the answer is no, we can do away with the CIA's political warfare without facing the second question.

(2) *In waging political warfare, should the President and his top advisers have a secret, non-military arm (the CIA), or should they rely on open operations of regular agencies of the government?*

Let's look at some examples of political warfare.

The CIA has credibly been given a role in the unhappy Bay of Pigs affair in Cuba in 1961; in the successful overthrow of the red regime of Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954; in the downfall of the pro-Communist Mossadegh government in Iran in 1953.

In the early Eisenhower years, it was felt that we would support liberation movements in the captive nations of Europe. The CIA was ahead of the field in laying the groundwork for the go-ahead, but nothing came of it when national policy finally backed off from such involvement.

In a Laos peace venture, we agreed with the Communists jointly to withdraw military forces. As soon as our guns were gone, the Communists returned with theirs and went after the hill villages that we had protected militarily under the late President Kennedy. The Laotian mountaineers were ready to fight for their homes, without our soldiers, if only they could have food and arms. They are still fighting and the CIA is credibly reported to be seeing to many of their needs.

This much is real "black operations." Depending on the situation, it can involve (in addition to espionage) the sort of underground operations that the OSS carried out in WW2—guerrilla and partisan work in enemy territory, sabotage, commandoes, subversion, disguised radio broadcasts and the like. For this work the CIA sends professionals, and their activities are even walled off from the rest of the CIA.

But political warfare isn't all so darkly romantic. Beaming open radio broadcasts to captive people that simply offset Communist propaganda and lies is political warfare. Call it our propaganda. Simply seeing to it that ordinary Americans, or other people who share our view of things, are on the scene when the Communists sound off is political warfare. This is sometimes just a matter of quietly putting up the money so that people who would like to be there, but haven't the means, can go and see and speak as they please.

That's what the student operation was.

The students went to Communist world-youth festivals without instructions from or contact with the CIA, and without knowing that, through their own student organization, the CIA had put up the money that made it possible.

By all accounts, simply acting on their own as normal, bright, young Americans, their conversations with youths from other lands who were being propagandized by the Communists threw a monkey wrench into the Soviet's political warfare—which is what the "youth festivals" were.

Similarly, the CIA has almost certainly made it possible for Americans, and for natives who share our persuasions, to be present at African Solidarity meetings and at Latin American labor gatherings

WIDE WORLD



Ferdinand Eberstadt. His special commission's report on our intelligence weakness, exposed at Pearl Harbor, led to founding of CIA in 1947.

DIRECTORS OF THE CIA SINCE 1947



Admiral Roscoe Hillenketter



Walter B. Smith



Allen Dulles

where the Communists tried to manage the show, and it has provided natives of other lands with information needed in order to be effective in combating the propaganda of highly trained Communist agitators.

The CIA got into these non-intelligence operations partly by default, partly by design, and more largely through responses on the Presidential level—from Truman through Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson—to changing world history since 1947.

The 1947 law said nothing about political warfare. The only duties it spelled out in plain language for the CIA were intelligence duties. President Truman, under whom the law was written, has since said that he left office without an inkling of what the CIA would get into. But political warfare was most certainly in the picture for the CIA in 1947, for the National Security Act's fifth and last duty assignment for the CIA was to carry out unexplained "other functions" which the President's National Security Council might give it.

On the face of it, it strains the imagination to come up with any "other func-

tions" but those associated with political warfare that could have been intended. When it is not engaged in intelligence, what other functions are there for a non-military, secret organization to be assigned on the Presidential level in the area of national security?

Mr. Truman most certainly knew that "other functions" must mean political warfare, but he may not have visualized it as going beyond camouflaged American propaganda abroad. That is to say that neither he nor anyone else foresaw what history then had in store. Comments on the CIA's "other functions" can be dismissed as superficial if they ignore global history since 1947.

Tough old Joseph Stalin ruled Russia. Having seized most of Eastern Europe, he faced us with a solid confrontation of arms and frozen hostility. The Cold War had not yet been recognized for what it was. It was a year earlier that Winston Churchill made his Iron Curtain speech in Missouri, but what he said about the postwar posture of the Soviet Union didn't really sink in until the Communists gave us hot war in Korea in 1950.

Until then, the Truman Administra-



President Truman signs the National Security Act of 1947. It created the National Security Council, under the President, and the CIA to serve it.

Khrushchev's assaults were mounted and the breadth of the territories they were directed against were unprecedented. The targets to be brought under Communist control by sub rosa operations embraced most of the nations of the world that were tasting freedom for the first time, as well as many of the older undeveloped countries in Central and South America, Africa, Asia and the island masses of the Pacific and Caribbean.

By Moscow and Peking's own telling, political warfare was the first stage in a worldwide blueprint of "liberation" warfare. Soften and confuse the defenses, then guerrilla armies would spring into action, to be followed by complete takeovers. In moments of undue enthusiasm, Khrushchev occasionally forgot the soft pretensions that masked his efforts with such phrases as "we will bury you."

To the Soviet Union's own "CIA" (the KGB) was added a new agency of

Congress on a "let them bury us" ticket, the decision to respond in some way to the Communist challenge was automatic.

That left us two broad choices of action.

(1) We could wage hot war against the Communist power centers.

(2) We could employ every means of political and economic warfare open to us, and only resort to open military intervention *in extremis*, as in Vietnam.

The natural choice was the more peaceful one. A military main thrust seemed hardly to be in the national interest. The middle ground of political and economic warfare, backed up by a visible, strong military stance, was the unqualified answer chosen by top American policy-makers, from Eisenhower's administration onward.

Even then it wasn't new, it had only been intensified by the new scale of the Communist thrust.

From the day that WW2 ended, the Communists had been ugly, threatening and too successful in gobbling up other peoples, and we had been responding. Truman had supported successful anti-guerrilla operations in Greece. Under him the Marshall Plan was a mixture of helping our friends recover from WW2 and strengthening them against the Communist threat from Eastern Europe.

Under Truman, the Communist Berlin blockade had been relieved by the U.S. Air Force in 1948. When Gen. Lucius Clay came back from managing the Berlin Airlift he reported that there was a big job in the ideological warfare in Europe that had to be a private one—the government couldn't do it.

The Communist battle for men's minds, Clay warned, couldn't be answered solely by American generals and diplomats, all of whom bore the "official stamp." Europeans, among other things, needed more contact with ordinary Americans, who were painted as two-horned "fascists" in Red propaganda.

Problem: How does the official American government see to it that Americans show themselves entirely unofficially at the right time and place abroad?

These comments of Clay's helped inspire later CIA operations that solved the problem until the secret was blabbed this year. It channeled money to private groups, which made grants that permitted U.S. civilians to show themselves across the seas.

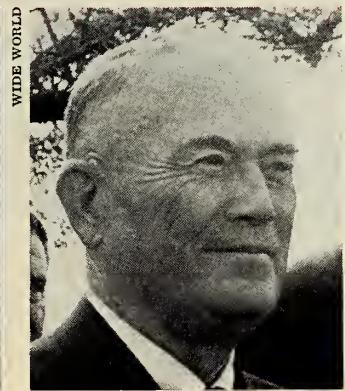
Clay made his plea in 1950, the same year that President Truman had had to resort to a major military response in Korea, while the Berlin situation was yet to worsen gravely.

Every President from Truman on has felt impelled to resort to open or secretly-backed military action or the threat of it.

Truman in Greece, Korea, and Berlin. Eisenhower with the 7th Fleet in the



John A. McCone



Adm. William F. Rayborn, Ret.



Richard Helms

tion relied on nuclear weapons to deter hot war (it was speedily disarming the standing forces), on diplomacy to melt Stalin somehow, and on foreign aid to strengthen our friends. Thinking about peace dealt mainly with the alternatives of hot global war or no war at all.

Stalin was dead and Truman was out of office when Khrushchev and his successors came on the scene after 1953, waving the banner of "peaceful coexistence" between Communism and capitalism.

It quickly turned out that what they meant was a new declaration of what we call "political warfare." Bold military grabs such as Stalin had backed in Korea were soft-pedaled. But ideological warfare was stepped up around the world. The Soviets engineered a whole new effort toward world conquest, ranging all the way from economic bribes and propaganda broadcasts to subversion and guerrillas.

In itself that wasn't new. The subversion, terror and infiltration directed by the KGB in Stalin's time were as old hat as earlier Soviet propaganda and economic warfare. But the scale on which

political warfare, the Communist Party's Department of Agitation and Propaganda (AGITPROP). Every Soviet ruble that moved abroad, every weapon, every sack of wheat, drum of oil, case of books and radio broadcast was tabbed in AGITPROP's master plan. Every Communist technician, polemicist, organizer and agitator who was dispatched to the outside world went through AGITPROP's mill and became, in effect, one of its operatives.

During and right after the Korean War our highest officials were forced to face up to the questions we are reconsidering here.

First—is it, or is it not, important that the United States should respond to the Communists' political warfare with counteroffensives of its own?

The terms of the Communist challenge required either a response by us or a voluntary surrender of much of the world to totalitarianism.

Of course any citizen who would have said to Khrushchev: "OK, so bury us," is entitled to a minority opinion that we should not have reacted in any way. But as we have not yet elected a President or



A 1967 meeting of the National Security Council with top staff members. In photo: 1. Richard Helms, CIA chief. 2. Bill Gaud, Administrator of A.I.D. 3. George Ball, Undersecretary of State. 4. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State. 5. Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States. 6. Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Army Chief of Staff. 7. John T. McNaughton, Deputy Ass't Secretary of Defense. 8. Bromley Smith, Executive Sec'y, Nat'l Security Council. 9. Walter Rostow, Special Assistant to the President. 10. Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States. 11. Farris Bryant, Director, Office of Emergency Planning. 12. Leonard Marks, head, USIA.

CONTINUED Why do we need the CIA?

Formosa Strait; in Guatemala and Iran (sub rosa); in the NATO alliance, and in Southeast Asia where Eisenhower's Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, said we'd been (sub rosa) at the brink of war.

Kennedy in the Cuban missile crisis; in the Bay of Pigs (sub rosa); in Vietnam and Laos with stepped up military "advice," and in Berlin with a powerful military posture.

Johnson with open intervention in Vietnam and in Santo Domingo.

The military record is rather astonishing in review, there has been so much of it, in so many places. Yet it was always our court of last resort.

The main thrust of the American reaction was either non-military or didn't go beyond the deterring effect of open military alliances—in NATO, SEATO, etc.

NATO has been so effective in Europe that, in spite of constant pressure from the Communists, no foot of European soil has come under their total sway since the day NATO was formed.

But our greatest effort was in the peaceful billions we have poured into economic aid to other lands. In another economic phase we supported limited trade with such Red-bloc nations as Yugoslavia and Poland to encourage their visible spirit of independence from the main Communist power centers.

We encouraged the formation of the European Common Market to help the nations on the Continent unify their economies and undo the chaos and poverty which Communism exploits.

We lent our prestige and support to the Organization of American States, to foster more unified defensive solidarity in the Americas and to bring about joint action to solve their economic ills. Presently, we are pushing a Latin American Common Market, local versions of which have already sprung into existence.

In the war of ideas against ideas, and of truth against lies, we tried such open things as "cultural exchange," U.S. Information Service and Voice of America (all suffering from the "official" stamp), and "people-to-people" programs.

The record, the cost and vast effort of all of these open operations are thoroughly familiar. They offer leadership and aid to peoples who need help anyway, and who are, at the same time, threatened with Communist domination that exploits their weaknesses, and the passions, turmoil and unrest that flow from them.

It is against this vast canvas of a global war that has raged at enormous cost and to deadly purpose for nearly 20 years, but largely in the trappings of pretended peace, that the CIA's secret "political warfare" operations are to be measured and judged. For better or worse they are a part of this great struggle.

That brings us to the last question about the CIA.

In waging political warfare, do the President and his cabinet-rank security council need a secret agency to carry out secret operations?

The official answer has been, of course, a qualified "yes." And all who recognize the great world struggle as a kind of war understand the need for a secret agency.

In our role in the Cold War, the general is the President of the United States, our civil leader in a form of world civil

warfare. He is ill-fitted to be a general in his usual role as President, for the President as a political leader enjoys few of the "top secrets" of a general. He is subjected to second-guessing by anyone with a vote, a 5¢ stamp, a newspaper column, a radio broadcast or a soapbox. He is second-guessed by privates in the Cold War in classrooms, in editorials, in cartoons, over bridge tables and store counters. That's how it should be for a political President. But . . .

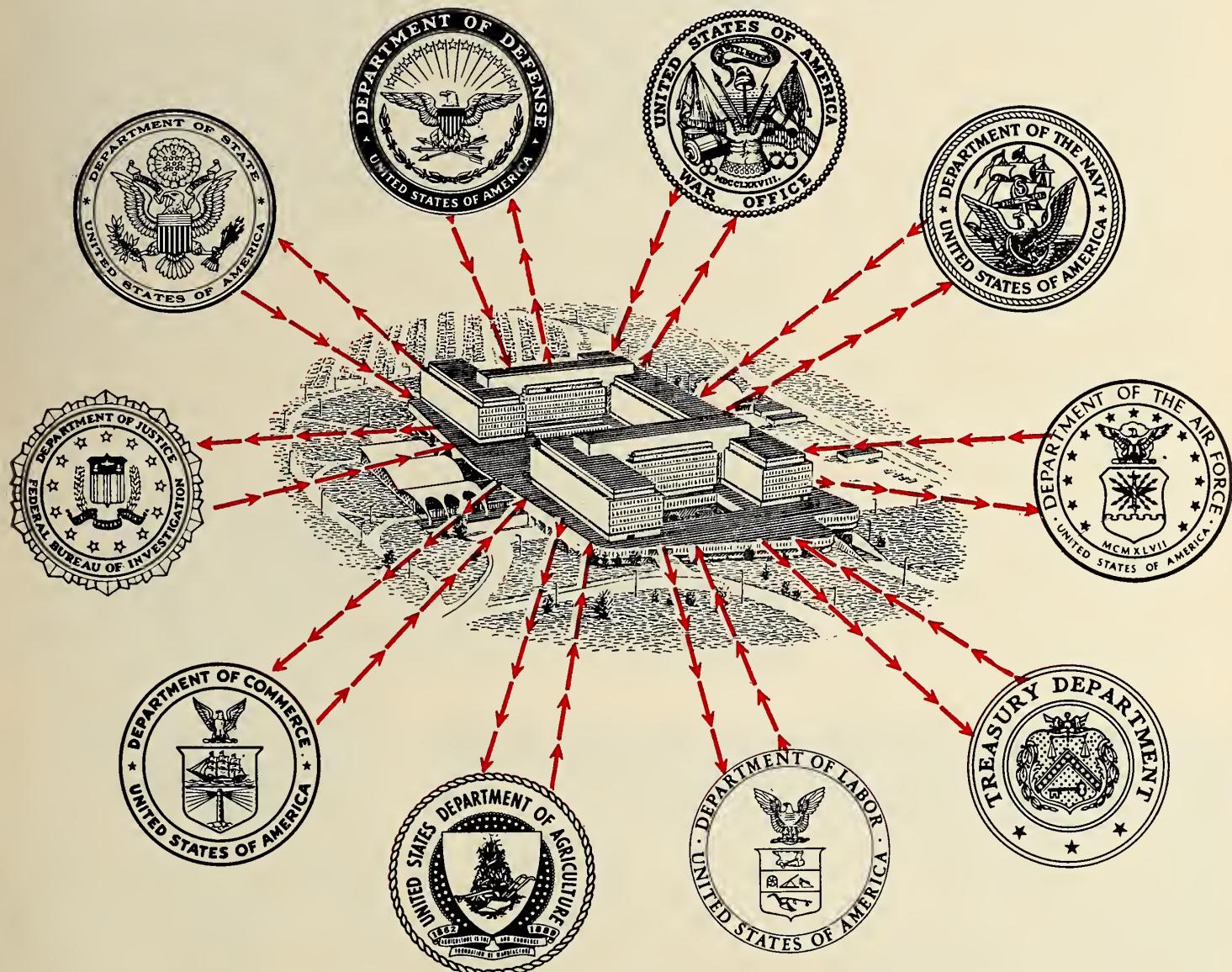
In a war, a general cannot always be

mittee headed by William H. Jackson made a thorough study of the matter for President Eisenhower, as a result of which the USIA's charter was revised in 1953. It was limited to disseminating "information" and was forbidden to engage in "propaganda." The whole thing was a strange exercise in semantics, brought off by the political vulnerability of a President to influential criticism, whether sane or otherwise.

Critics like Lippmann succeeded in hamstringing the USIA's propaganda ef-

aid of France in the Revolution, by tirelessly propagandizing in our cause. They climaxed their effort with that masterful exposition of the ideas behind their cause, the Declaration of Independence. But by 1953 such activities had become "un-American," in the face of all wisdom and truth.

Neither Eisenhower nor Kennedy nor Johnson consented to deprive us of such a powerful and peaceful weapon in a great struggle. Instead, propaganda against the thrust of the to-



Schematic representation of the CIA's role as coordinator of intelligence in all agencies. Walled off intelligence roles in separate agencies contributed to our ignorance at Pearl Harbor.

second-guessed by privates if the war is to be won. Especially not by privates with a vote and influence.

Walter Lippmann unwittingly demonstrated the President's need for a secret Cold War agency. Lippmann led a campaign in the press to prevent the U.S. Information Agency from engaging in "propaganda," a most necessary tool in the Cold War and a peaceful one.

So influential was the press campaign against USIA "propaganda" that a com-

forts by successfully claiming that open propaganda has no place in American democracy.

Propaganda is the dissemination of information and ideas to further a cause. It is one of our peaceful alternatives to using bullets in the Cold War, and our country was born amidst the dissemination of information and ideas to further virtually the same cause. The founders of our democracy welded the original colonies into a nation, and secured the

talitarians was placed beyond the reach of the second-guessers and quibblers. It became one of the "other functions" of the secret CIA. There it remained until part of it was recently exposed (and probably ruined) when CBS tattled on a nationwide TV hookup that the CIA had helped support the largely privately-backed Radio Free Europe.

Similarly, other groups and individuals attack and expose, for various rea- (Continued on page 42)

IN 1906, Dr. Samuel T. Darling reported three autopsy cases in Panama of a seemingly new human disease, which he attributed to one-celled animal parasites. He named the supposed parasite *Histoplasma capsulatum*.

The disease that it causes is still known by the medical mouthful *histoplasmosis*, which laymen are sometimes pleased to shorten to "histo." In Dr. Darling's cases the disease had invaded the lungs and from there spread to intercellular tissues elsewhere.

In 1926, a single case of histo was identified in Minnesota.

In 1945, R. J. Parsons and C.J.D. Zarafonetis summed up 71 known case histories of histoplasmosis. The disease was then thought to be rare, incurable and fatal.

But, after another ten years, in 1955, it was estimated that 30 million Americans had been infected with the disease!

In 1958, Dr. Michael L. Furcolow, then a U.S. communicable disease specialist in Kansas City, Kan., noted that expert opinion had decided that there were 500,000 new histo infections in the United States per year!

There was still no medical cure for it, but it was plainly far from rare—and if it were 100% fatal our population would be shrinking rapidly.

By 1934, it had been found that histo is caused not by an animal parasite, but by a fungus that grows in the earth and thrives very well in collected bird droppings.

The disease that the fungus causes was found to be such a mimic that nobody will ever know how much supposed pneumonia, influenza, miliary pulmonary disease and tuberculosis of the past was actually histoplasmosis. In little children it can even resemble leukemia or typhoid fever.

Histo certainly did not burst upon the scene to leap from three cases in Panama in 1906 until it infected a fifth of the United States within a generation.

It was with us, but utterly unrecognized, all along.

It occurs in forms that are short, violent and fatal, and in others that are chronically long and fatal. It occurs in forms so brief and mild that the patient notices nothing at all or passes it off as a cough or cold. Only a serum test will show that histo invaded *him*. It occurs in short bouts of severe illness, strongly aping influenza or pneumonia, with high fever and unusual chest pains, from which the patient recovers.

It causes lesions of the lungs so frequently that it is now a certainty that untold numbers of earlier "tuberculosis"

Our "Unknown" Lung Disease

Once thought to be rare and local, this lung fungus disease that imitates the flu and pneumonia is widespread and prevalent.

An enlarged look at *Histoplasmosis Capsulatum*



diagnoses were histoplasmosis. When it breaks out of the lungs to invade tissue areas elsewhere in the body, it may take the long, slow chronic form that Dr. Darling mistook for an invasion by animal parasites in his 1906 autopsies.

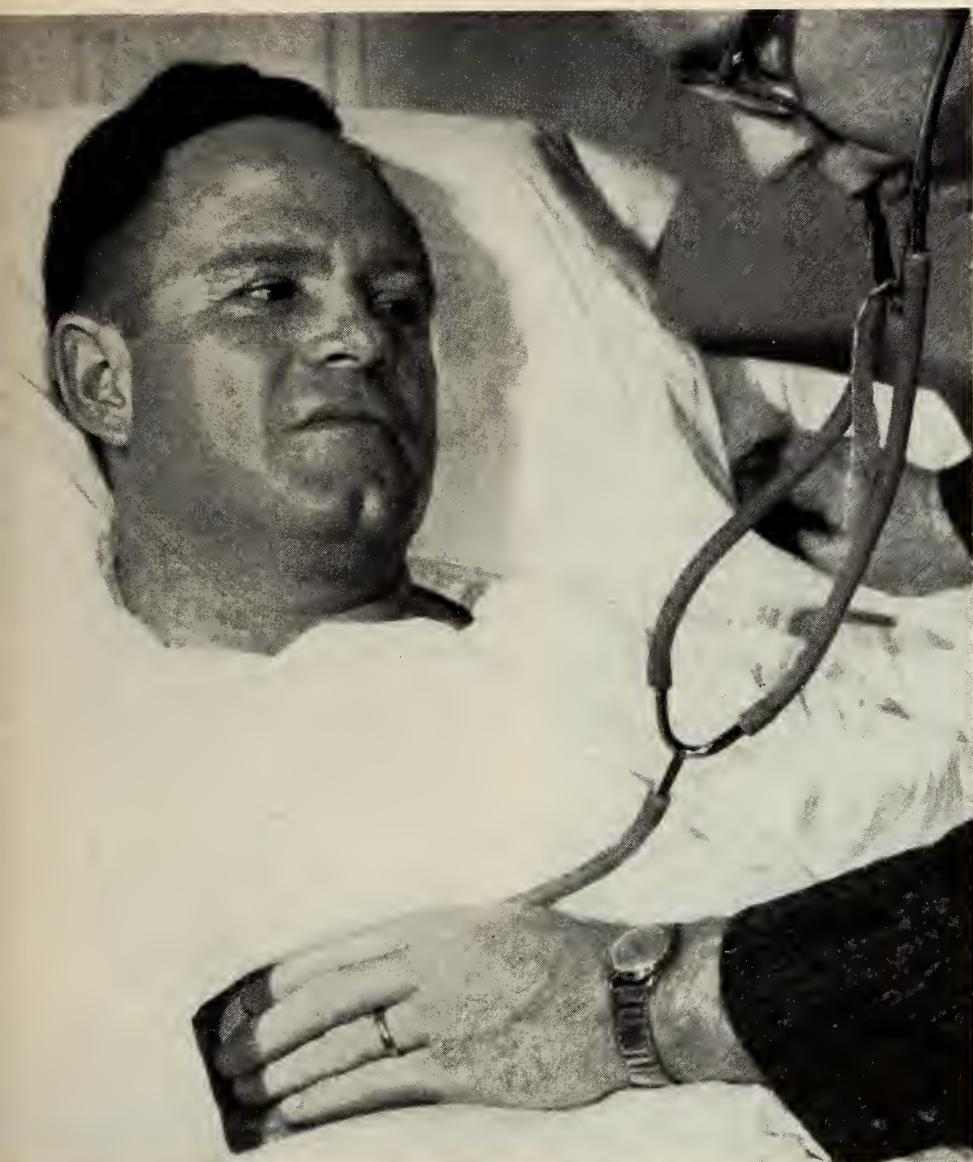
This quite rare chronic form in older adults may mimic the whole course of slow, wasting, fatal TB—or the spores may cause calcifications and cavities that lead to cardiac failure. Even though this wasting form of the disease is rated as extremely rare, it is not as rare as it was once thought to be. In 1958, Dr. Furcolow noted that while only 11 cases had been noted nationally up to 1953, subsequently 40 cases had been identified in a single sanatorium (apparently accepted up to then as progressive tuberculosis).

So-called "cave sickness" has been identified as histo, and in that there is a clue to its knack for breaking out in violent, but strictly local, epidemics. Histo in epidemic form can strike down a family, or anyone who visits it, or it

can rage suddenly through a schoolhouse or a neighborhood or a community. In the case of a cave, if people are in a cave when the bat and bird droppings in it are stirred up, the histo fungus that thrives in them hangs in air to be breathed. The same is true outdoors.

In recent years many doctors have shrewdly guessed—without waiting for laboratory tests—that a local epidemic of "influenza," "pneumonia," or "summer pneumonitis" was actually histoplasmosis. Typically, if a sudden outbreak is traced to a tightly confined locality, and if a visit to it shows that bird-droppings have recently been disturbed, the doctor can anticipate a lab report of histo.

A Missouri farm family, cited by Dr.



Dr. Michael L. Furcolow—one of the chroniclers of the true picture of histoplasmosis.

Furcolow, bought some hogs in 1955 and moved them into an old, unused chicken house. Two weeks after one adult and three children had herded the hogs in and breathed the stirred up old "chicken dust," all four of them came down with a severe "influenza." A week later the mother and youngest child went out to watch the hogs being fed. In two more weeks, they too had "influenza." Serum tests by a doctor who investigated this one-family epidemic showed histoplasmosis in all the victims. Five days after the doctor completed his investigation on the scene, in which he inspected the chicken house-pigpen, he too became acutely ill with fever, chills and chest pain. The *histoplasma capsulatum* fungus was found in samples of his lung fluid.

In another instance, 36 cases of severe histoplasmosis were reported in a public school in Mountain Home, Ariz., in 1955. Serum tests showed 146 students and teachers infected, of whom 110 had not complained of severe symptoms. A thorough investigation traced the most probable cause to a load of coal that had been chuted into the school cellar on a windy day. The coal, it was believed, came from a mine in which histo fungus had grown.

Dramatic stories of larger local epidemics indicate how much the control of epidemic histoplasmosis is in the hands of an educated public and of local sanitary and building-code officials. Most intense epidemics are man made, and most often by making dust of old bird droppings.

The first identified epidemic occurred in Plattsburgh, N.Y., in 1938. The word



Percent of population that reacts positively to histo tests, by geographic areas.

CONTINUED Our "Unknown" Lung Disease

identified is important. Nobody knows how many epidemics were passed off as mysteries, or falsely identified in earlier years. The identified Plattsburgh outbreak was followed by others in Mandan, N. Dak.; Warrenton, N.C.; and Cincinnati, Ohio.

By 1956, thirty epidemics had been identified as well as many smaller outbreaks. In Mexico, Mo., Boy Scouts who cleaned a city park heavily covered with bird droppings were stricken.

In October 1960, a water tower in Lexington, Ky., had to be rebuilt. A large quantity of pigeon droppings was shoveled by seven workmen into buckets which were hoisted and dumped into trucks, raising a great deal of dust. Within nine days, two workmen were hospitalized with acute histoplasmosis, and others with ornithosis, a variety of psittacosis—also associated with birds.

But you don't have to work right in bird dung to get histoplasmosis. The fungus lives for a long time in the soil—even after the birds may be gone. In Madison, Wis., ten people became infected while digging worms in a marshy area often visited by blackbirds and starlings. In Dalton, Ga., histo infection centered in the wealthier, shaded section of the city. For 20 years large flocks of birds, especially starlings, wintered among Dalton's beautiful shade trees. Their droppings eventually brought histoplasmosis to the residents.

The most serious outbreak of histo yet noted in local epidemic form happened in Mason City, Iowa, in 1962, and was reported in detail in the Archives of Environmental Health in January 1965.

In late summer, bulldozers cleared a piece of Mason City woodland for a construction project. Soon the bulldozer operator died of an undiagnosed cause. Within a few days, two more workmen were fatally stricken. Many townfolk became ill. Dr. Furcolow, then with the U.S. Communicable Disease Center in Kansas, immediately suspected histoplasmosis and began an investigation.

He found that the fallen trees, once a wild bird roost, had sent up clouds of dust loaded with histoplasmin fungus which blanketed the town and spread more thinly about the countryside. His staff found that 77% of the population near the site was infected, while a mile away 20% reacted positively. In all, 10,000 out of 30,000 people were invaded by the dust-raised fungus.

In January, it was decided to burn the logs to prevent further infection, but the construction men decided to haul them away, and in picking them up raised another dust cloud infecting 10,000 more persons.

In Oklahoma, a group of soldiers who took refuge from bad weather in an old storm cellar were all stricken with histoplasmosis. In another instance, school children whose bus stopped daily under a tree full of birds came down with the disease.

In addition to such pinpointable local epidemics, histoplasmosis is quite general in rural areas (chicken houses,

SPREADERS OF HISTOPLASMOSIS



Chickens



Starlings



Pigeons

pigeon roosts, etc., are obvious focal points), and it is most common in the central Mississippi Valley and its broad watershed. But it occurs in varying frequency anywhere in the United States, city and country. Only a few years ago, a hospital staff in New York City insisted that a "pneumonia" patient who proved to have histo must have lived in the Middle West, in spite of his denial. Now it is more generally realized that the disease occurs everywhere in the country.

In Los Angeles, physicians conducting routine tests to determine the local incidence of another very common disease in the area were surprised to find more evidence of histo than of what they were after.

Fortunately, most of the 30 million Americans who have been infected never knew they had the disease. It is skin-test and serum-test samplings that lead to the conclusion that up to one-fifth of Americans have been invaded by the fungus.

The violent, rapidly-deadly forms are still rare. Currently, histoplasmosis is credited with causing about 1,000 deaths a year, chiefly in the highly acute form and in the long, chronic forms, which sometimes are mistaken for blood or bone-marrow cancer. But 100,000 or so people who seek medical attention each year prove to have histo, and many cases still escape diagnosis. Not all doctors test for histo when they see "pneumonia" or "influenza."

Furthermore, as Dr. Gerald L. Baum, pulmonary chief of the VA Hospital in Cincinnati, has noted, skin and serum tests are usually negative during the acute stage, and diagnosis may be missed without follow-up tests three or four weeks after onset. Sputum tests, it has been noted, aren't reliable except in advanced chronic cases. So histoplasmosis may well account for far more than the presently-recognized 100,000 cases of acute illness per year.

The severity of the acute form of the disease is closely associated not so much with individual differences in patients as with the amount of fungus breathed in. Many people, once infected, develop an immunity, which suggests that a vaccine may be developed. But even people with general immunity seem susceptible to violent infection if exposed to such massive inhalation as the workmen breathed who died in Mason City, Iowa.

Still to be explored in depth is the possibility that lung irritation caused by the "yeast" spores of histoplasmosis may be a prime source of lung cancer.

Histoplasmosis has defied nearly all of the "wonder drugs." The usual antibiotics and sulfa drugs have had little or no effect on it. Until quite recently, the patient's own resistance during bed

(Continued on page 43)

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By ALDEN STEVENS
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

TOMBSTONE, 70 miles southeast of Tucson on U.S. 80, in the midst of the Arizona desert, is known today as a health and winter resort.

It isn't too different today from the way it was back in 1881, when the Earp boys and Doc Holliday shot it out with the Clanton crowd in the famous battle of the O K Corral. Each year, on the third week-end in October, Tombstone holds its Helldorado Days celebration and the bloody battle is restaged. Memorabilia of the fight can be seen at Fly's Photography Gallery and the Country Store Museum.

The Tombstone Epitaph still publishes as Arizona's oldest paper. The original Washington hand press is in the office.



The town's population, which reached a peak of 10,000 in 1882, is presently at around 1,300 people, and the mines which once made it famous are now worthless. Some of the houses have fallen down, and some burned down, but the old look of a typical southwest mining town remains.

Visitors to Tombstone will see the Bird Cage Theater with its original furnishings and fixtures, looking like the old honky tonk where the famous and infamous came nightly to drink, gamble and be entertained. The Crystal Palace, restored, looks as it did in its heyday and serves drinks.

In 1877, prospector Ed Schieffelin was told he would only find his tombstone if he insisted on wandering around in this Apache country. He discovered a rich outcropping of silver ore and called it "the Tombstone." The town which grew up as miners, prospectors, gunmen and camp followers trooped in took the name with enthusiasm.

Later, water rose in the mines and could not be pumped out, fires swept the town, gunfights were part of the accepted social life. Almost any other town would have died and become a ghost, but Tombstone clung to life.

In Boothill Cemetery there are over 250 graves of ladies and gents of inter-



Boothill Cemetery, final resting place of many who made Tombstone's history.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA— Relic of Gunfight Days

esting and possibly unsavory reputation, many of whom died violently.

The Wells Fargo Museum and Tombstone General Store features life-size wax figures of the Earp brothers and others and has relics of the Old West. The Tombstone Courthouse (now a State Historical Monument and Museum) was built in 1882 and looks it; here are more memorabilia of the early years.



Tombstone is within easy driving distance of Tucson, Bisbee and Douglas. Bisbee is built on steep slopes and is

the home of the 220-acre Lavender open pit copper mine which you can observe from a lookout area just off U.S. 80. Douglas, on the Mexican border just across the street from Agua Prieta, Sonora, is interesting to visit. There are many dude ranches in the area and beautiful mountain ranges surround it.

1967 Motel and Restaurant Info:

Excellent—HTA Lookout Lodge, 1 mi northwest on U.S. 80. 40 A/C rooms, pool. Continental breakfast. (602) 457-2223. **Good**—Larian Motel, 418 Fremont St. on U.S. 80. 8 A/C rooms, (602) 457-2272. **Good**—Trail Rider's Inn, 13 N. 7th St. 12 A/C rooms. (602) 457-3573. **Very good**—Wagon Wheel Restaurant, 4th and Fremont Sts. on U.S. 80. Dinner only; closed Monday, Christmas, also June 15-July 15. (602) 457-9991. **Good**—Lucky Cuss Restaurant, on U.S. 80. Open 7 AM-9 PM; closed Friday, Thanksgiving, Christmas. (602) 457-3561. (Bisbee, Douglas and other nearby towns have additional motels and restaurants; see Mobil Travel Guide to California and the West.)

Your appreciation of any historic area is greatly enriched if you read about it first. J. M. Myers' "The Last Chance; Tombstone's Early Years" is one reference; there are many others. Consult your librarian.

The Police Powers of Private Citizens

Resurgence of crime has revived interest in the rights and duties of citizens to enforce the law.

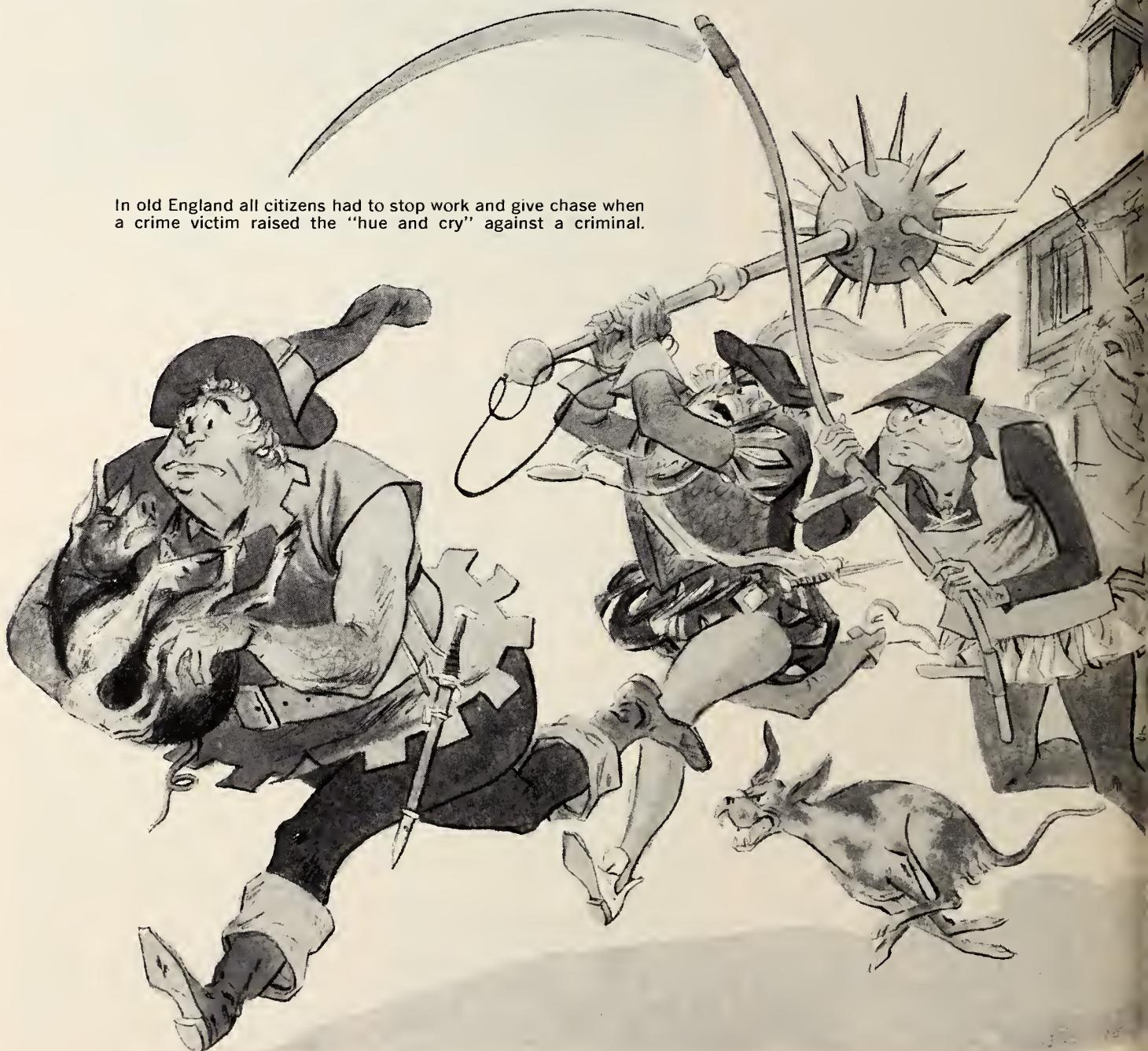
By DOROTHY BRANT WARNICK

EPISODES IN law breaking in recent years have refocused attention on the many rights, duties, responsibilities and liabilities of private citizens in law enforcement.

There have been shocking stories of people who did absolutely nothing but look on while terrible crimes were committed—without even calling the police, much less interfering. There have been many others of citizens getting together to protect themselves against rampant crime.

We have been reminded again of the ancient power of private citizens to arrest people, which is very little understood. These days there aren't many of

In old England all citizens had to stop work and give chase when a crime victim raised the "hue and cry" against a criminal.



the old-time sheriff's posses, but they are a reminder that under common law a sheriff can muster every male citizen of a community of 15 years or older to join him in chasing outlaws. The modern version of the posse is more apt to see a policeman hop into your car and

cry "Follow that cab!" Must you? If you do or don't, how deeply are you involved in what? As the above suggests, citizens do or can have roles in law enforcement in two areas, both of them extremely

didn't know beans about it—like the fellow who tried to arrest the Mayor of New York. Could you break down a door to make a "citizen's arrest?" Can you legally make one for *any* offense? Or when police are available?

In a sense, a lot of this should be academic, according to the wishes of most police departments. They are so fearful of citizens getting shot up by brashly trying to arrest hardened criminals that in many instances they hope that if you see a crime being committed you will call the police and keep out of it yourself. But it's good to know where you stand. Then, too, situations arise in which hardened criminals aren't involved and time may be important.

Two youths who knew more than most people do about citizen's arrest became alarmed while driving in Cleveland, Ohio, not long ago. A car passed them weaving violently and erratically changing speed. Convinced that its driver could easily kill someone, one of the teen-agers ran to the side of the other car when it stopped at a red light. He reached in and turned off the motor and demanded to see the driver's license of the 14-year-old at the wheel. Of course he hadn't any. They then placed him under citizen's arrest and one stayed with him while the other summoned police. "We thought twice about it," said one of the youths, "but we felt if we let him go he would only brag about it and probably end up killing someone."

Commenting on such things, William B. Saxbe, Attorney General of Ohio, spelled out some of the ground rules of citizen's arrest. With some state-by-state variations, United States law holds that a private person may arrest someone for committing or attempting to commit a felony or a misdemeanor in his presence. He may also arrest someone whom he has *reasonable cause* to believe has previously committed a felony, but *not* for a misdemeanor, in the past. Some states allow citizen's arrest *only* for felonies, while others provide broad arrest powers for citizens for all crimes.

Saxbe noted that felonies are almost always crimes that are basically wrong or evil, while misdemeanors are lesser crimes. Murder and robbery are atrocious and evil, law or no law, so they are felonies. In Ohio, felony is a crime for which punishment ranges from a year in prison to death. Rape, burglary and assault with a deadly weapon are other examples of felonies.

Misdemeanors are not of such a serious nature, and in Ohio carry punishment of less than a year in jail. Simple assault and battery, malicious entry, vagrancy and petty larceny are a few examples. Minor offenses, like running a red light and jaywalking, are not generally considered crimes and may be



tricky: (1) In assuming police powers themselves, and (2) In being asked or told by police to assist them.

Some people have thought they knew all about "citizen's arrest" when they

The Police Powers of Private Citizens

classed officially as "offenses." A more general definition of a misdemeanor is that it is a jail, not a state penitentiary, offense. Beyond that, legislatures spell out specifically what is a felony and what is a misdemeanor.

A person *may* use force to apprehend a supposed criminal, but only to the extent that is reasonably necessary to make the arrest. He may also break down doors to arrest, but *only* to prevent the commission or continuance of a felony. "Breaking down doors" is not necessarily very violent. It is defined as turning knobs, lifting latches, pushing open or unfastening a window and like show of force. A private citizen may not "break doors" to arrest for a misdemeanor, even though he has reasonable grounds to suspect such is being committed within.

It is a general rule that a private person may not use *deadly* force where the felony is not of the atrocious kind, even though it seems reasonably necessary to prevent the escape of the criminal.

There are warnings here for the person who capriciously assumes police powers, as some do who believe that they can use the mantle of citizen's arrest to harass people against whom they bear a grudge.

In England, it is necessary to lay a hand on a person to arrest him. In the United States the law varies. Generally, he need merely be told he is under arrest. He must be told why, unless he is in the act of committing the crime. The criminal may be held, by force if necessary, until you are able to turn him over to a peace officer or judge, which should be done without delay.

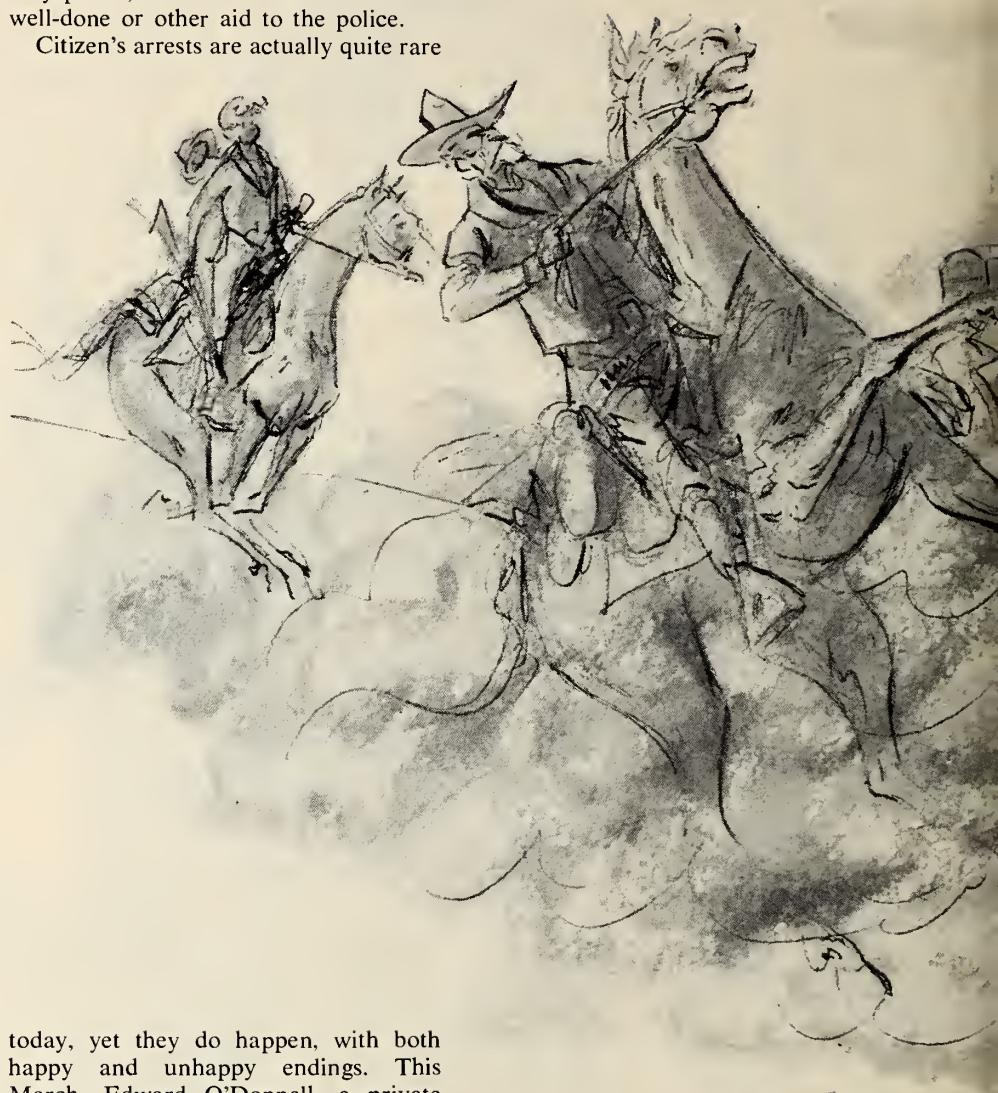
The law of citizen's arrest goes back to medieval England, when the "hue and cry" raised by the criminal's victim obliged all to cease work and join immediately in pursuit of an offender. It was then England's only reliable method of law enforcement.

Since citizen's arrest is a power vested in citizens by law, police departments are sometimes over a barrel when it comes to making official statements about it. Because it is a legal right, they hesitate to go on record against it, in spite of their fears that a citizen could come off second best if he got too brash with professional criminals. Brooklyn Judge Samuel Liebowitz has noted that do-it-yourself arrests seldom run smoothly. "A safe-cracker, caught in the act, is not likely to utter a good-natured 'Ah, shucks,' throw away his burglar tools, and submit to your announcement that he's 'under arrest.' . . . The desperado may answer your oratory with a barking automatic," said the Judge.

On the other hand, if a citizen does

an outstanding job of stopping a crime on the spot, and proves after the fact that he knew how to carry it off, he may get a commendation from the New York City police, whether it is citizen's arrest well-done or other aid to the police.

Citizen's arrests are actually quite rare



today, yet they do happen, with both happy and unhappy endings. This March, Edward O'Donnell, a private citizen who had a permit to carry a revolver, leaped from a barber chair to intervene against a youth who snatched a woman's purse on the sidewalk of New York's West 40th Street and broke her arm. O'Donnell gave chase, calling for the police, and fired three shots in the air. At the third shot the fleeing robber stopped and surrendered. O'Donnell could well be in line for one of the "civilian commendation bars" that the New York police award each year. But others have been shot dead moments after they gave chase to fleeing hold-up men.

In Coney Island, three girls pursued a hit-and-run driver who had killed a pedestrian and raised a hue and cry from their car window that resulted in a police crew halting the fleeing car. The girls, having seen the crime, then made

the citizen's arrest, after which the police took custody of the hit-and-run driver.

A Chicago janitor surprised a young man about to rape a girl tutor in an apartment in his building. The rapist fled, but the janitor pursued and brought him down with a flying tackle on the sidewalk, then held him for police.

Citizen's arrest for trivial cause or imaginary crimes is frowned on, as are such arrests on highly technical grounds that seem motivated by spite. In St. Petersburg, Fla., a man was arrested for speeding in a school zone. As the officer was writing the ticket a piece of carbon paper fluttered from his hand—whereupon the driver tried to arrest the officer for littering. At police headquarters the sergeant dismissed the man's charge as a

ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN RUGE



The posse. Under common law, sheriffs can muster any or all citizens over 15 to join them in pursuit of outlaws or in quelling resistance to arrest.

too-trivial misdemeanor for such arrest. It was CORE leader Herbert Callender who tried to arrest former New York Mayor Robert Wagner—whom he accused of the “felony” of misappropriating public funds by allowing racial discrimination on city-sponsored construction projects. Police prevented him from carrying out the arrest because there was no such crime. For his subsequent behavior he was first arrested on disorderly conduct charges, then sent to Bellevue Hospital for mental observation.

In 1964, New York’s Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Thomas Nevins, arrested 64 persons who were engaged in a protest demonstration. He charged them with “loitering in the

school building.” The judge threw the case out of court on the grounds that neither a misdemeanor nor a felony had been committed, but a lesser act classed as an “offense” in New York. A policeman can arrest for an “offense,” but not a citizen.

One of the pitfalls of citizen’s arrest is the liability of prosecution of the arrester if he makes a mistake. “There is no room for error allowed a private citizen in Ohio,” warns Cleveland attorney Gary Kabat. “You may have to take the consequences of making a false arrest. Should your ‘suspect’ turn out to be innocent, you may end up in court as a defendant in a lawsuit.”

Suppose a man is walking his dog,

hears screams and runs toward the sound. He finds a woman unconscious on the sidewalk, sees a fleeing figure, and notices blood on the sidewalk and on the hand of the man who is running. He pursues, tackles and arrests the man for assaulting the woman. However, it later turns out that the man cut his wrist on a broken bottle and was running for aid, while the woman had screamed and fainted at the sight of blood. The citizen was wrong. In many states he may be sued for false arrest.

Perhaps it is cases like this that prompted Atlanta Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins to say, “We don’t recommend that people go around grabbing other people.” In a few states you may only



This February was the first month in years without an assault on a woman in Orlando, Fla. Armed women had gotten police pistol training.

CONTINUED

The Police Powers of Private Citizens

arrest for a felony (not a misdemeanor) and the person arrested must later be found to have been the party who committed it.

In most of the states in which you may arrest one caught in the act of a misdemeanor, the citizen may be justified in making the arrest only if the person arrested is subsequently found guilty. Acting reasonably is not enough. You must be right, too.

Then, too, a citizen who knows that murder is a felony and spitting on the sidewalk is a misdemeanor could run afoul of his arresting rights in deciding whether some "middle" crime, like shoplifting, is a felony or a misdemeanor in his state.

The Columbia Law Review in 1965 urged that a citizen should be granted immunity from prosecution if "within the limits of his authority, he acts like a reasonable man in the circumstances." In most of the states the law is broad enough to permit a *reasonable* error in apprehending the right felon, but even there you would be on ticklish grounds if no felony had actually been done. In only a handful of states is the law broad enough to allow for a reasonable error in *assuming* a crime has been committed, as in the example of the unconscious woman and the bloody man.

The Columbia Law Review urged more uniformity of state law, and suggested that citizens not attempt an arrest: (1) If there is an opportunity to get the police, and (2) If the crime has already been completed, the identity of the criminal is known and he is not trying to escape.

1. Resort to a phone or police call box, or even loud cries, to summon police as fast as possible.

2. Witness events sharply, and assist the police in all ways possible with information at the scene, and later in court.

3. Participate more actively only in response to police requests.

Of course that is most general, and hardly covers all situations that can arise. Where someone's life is endangered on the spot, it is shocking to think that onlookers have often done nothing at all. The recent cases in which large numbers of people have watched brutal beatings and murders without even phoning the police is a sign of a social sickness that would not be tolerated even in Russia. There, a citizen who ignores a person being robbed or attacked, or hurt in an accident, can go to jail or be subject to public reprimand or other embarrassment. Fines for not assuming police powers when indicated can run from \$1.25 to \$2,500 in Germany—or a year in prison can result. The laws in France and Italy are similar.

As in this country, Britain has no modern law *requiring* citizens to turn police on their own. Scotland Yard was sharply criticized recently when it urged the people to "have a go" when they saw a crime being committed. But many citizens did just that. A 12-year-old girl flung a broken bottle under the tires of a getaway car of armed bank robbers. Three truckers raced through London after robbery suspects. A man smashed his new auto into the stolen car of an



Judges, police warn against dangers of citizen's arrest of professional crooks.



Russia, Italy, France and Germany would punish citizens who stood by and did nothing about a robbery or assault, as they have done here recently.

escaping prisoner. Graham Speirs, of the British Safety Council, said that Scotland Yard's advice was "madness" and "suicidal." But British Home Secretary Sir Frank Soskice had high praise for the public response. He said it was a "striking reminder of the way in which we are all in the battle against crime together."

In weighing his rights, liabilities and duties in enforcing the law, the American citizen who educates himself about citizens' arrest in his own state is at least free to make his own decision. He can balance his knowledge against his sense of duty when he sees a crime being committed, and act according to his own judgment.

Things are different, and legal reforms are certainly in order, when it comes to assisting the police at their request.

It is a general rule (with great variations from state to state) that you must give assistance to an officer who orders you to aid him in apprehending a criminal or stopping a crime. It is also a general rule that there is very little protection for a citizen who suffers loss or injury or incurs liability when carrying out an officer's instructions.

In a precedent-setting decision in Ohio (*Blackman vs Cincinnati*) the state appeals court ruled that Blackman had no recourse to relief from the City of Cincinnati for the loss of his car. It was wrecked on wet streets, in hot pursuit of a gunman undertaken by Blackman at the orders of a city patrolman, who hailed him to give chase.

The court admitted that there were

moral grounds for the city to pay him damages, but no legal grounds. The basis of the decision was that an officer cannot involve the city in liability to third parties. Blackman, on the other hand, had no choice but to obey the officer or suffer a fine of "not more than \$50." Sec-

pates resistance to an arrest that is legally ordered, he may command as many male citizens of his county as he may think proper to assist him in overcoming such resistance. He may direct the use of arms by private citizens, and may command any military organization, armed and equipped, to overcome such resistance. While this is a specific state provision in line with the old common law regarding posses, there is no recent record of a true posse in New York.

The New York City police department, as well as others, seldom calls on citizens to tangle with criminals. Most commonly, a lone policeman who needs help will order a citizen to call for more police. This is an *order* which it is a misdemeanor to disobey. And they do commandeer private cars. There have been enough cases in New York State of individuals suffering from helping police (as in Ohio) to have inspired a new bill in the state legislature this year to give more protection to citizens who suffer injury, loss or liability while obeying the police.

It is difficult for any layman to approve of the liability that a citizen may incur when obeying an officer.

If the officer is wrong, the citizen who obeys him can be held to be wrong, too. Citizens may be denied redress for injury, or held liable for their acts, when obeying a special policeman, on the grounds that only regular officers can command citizens. But you'd have to look it up to find if this holds in *your* state. Citizens have been denied protec-



You must help a policeman who orders you to. But the law gives you very little redress for injury you suffer or protection from liability that may follow.

tion 12857 of the Ohio General Code requires a citizen to obey a "sheriff, coroner, constable or other ministerial officer" when called on to assist in "apprehending a person charged with, or convicted of, a criminal offense, or in securing such a person when so apprehended, or in conveying him to prison."

In New York State it is a misdemeanor for a private citizen to fail to obey the command of a policeman to assist him in similarly enforcing the law.

If a New York county sheriff antici-

tion in matters growing out of obeying an officer when it was adjudged, after the fact, that the officer need not have called for help.

It is a strange anomaly that a citizen can be made to suffer for obeying an officer, and for not obeying him as well — yet it can happen both ways.

Quinn Tamm, Executive Director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, points out that there has been a natural process of cutting back, by

(Continued on page 53)



SHOULD THE U.S. SHARE

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT should share tax receipts with the states. The alternative—continued growth of specialized federal grant-in-aid programs—is unacceptable.

They do not work.

The Ribicoff and the Muskie Senate hearings have shown this. Thousands of complaints from school boards, county boards, state and municipal officials clearly herald the approaching end of the specialized grant.

And none too soon.

The record of waste, inefficiency and duplication is clear. More than that, specialized grants often compound the problems they are designed to solve.

Take water pollution for example.

Under the 1965 Housing Act, \$100 million was requested by the President for Fiscal Year 1967 for local sewer construction on a 50-50 matching basis.

Yet, \$4 billion in applications—20 times the amount available for the federal share—had already been received by last November for the \$100 million granted by the Congress under the President's request.

Federal programs that chase so many goals with so few dollars—and there are many—retard progress and impede local initiative.

The reason is clear: it is the "hope" for federal money.

So long as that "hope" exists because the programs "exist" (regardless of how few dollars are available under the program), local politicians will find it suicidal to propose bond issues for immediately needed improvements and they will be delayed.

Municipal pollution of streams and rivers can often be traced to this "hope." Part of the blame for delays in

state and local problem-solving must go to such federal programs whose promises far outstrip their ability to perform.

How much better if revenue-sharing were in effect.

The bureaucrat in Washington recognizes the "generalized" problem of crime, education, poverty and so on.

But the local official in a particular area knows the priority needs far better. Whether the need is for more funds for teachers' salaries or school construction, for storm sewers or slum removal programs, for job retraining or better transportation—he knows what is required.

Revenue-sharing—whether in the form of percentage rebates, bloc grants or tax credits—will give him the resources to tackle those problems in the best way.

My own bill would provide a combination—equalized tax rebates and tax credits—one for providing needed funds, the other for needed additional sources of taxation. It also would phase out, gradually, many of the existing specialized federal aid programs.

It is time to replace discredited "solutions" of the thirties with practical policies for the seventies.

Revenue-sharing is the modern vehicle that clearly offers a better way for Americans to do things.

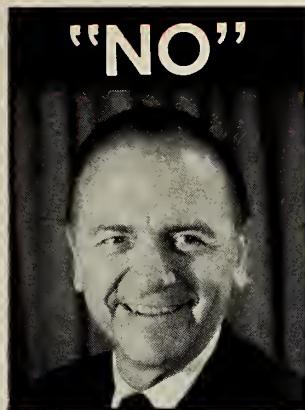


Rep. Melvin R. Laird
(R-Wis.)
7th District

Melvin R. Laird

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

TAX RECEIPTS WITH THE STATES?



Sen. Frank E. Moss
(D-Utah)

THE SO-CALLED tax sharing plans are based on two assumptions, neither of which is valid. The first is that there is a surplus in the federal treasury. There is, instead, a deficit. Even when the war in Vietnam ends, there will be no surplus if we fund the essential projects and grant-in-aid programs already authorized by Congress.

The second assumption is that state governments have exhausted their sources of revenue. This is not true. Almost a third of the states do not even have an income tax. The difference in the efforts of the states to raise money is striking. In California, 11.8% of personal income goes for state and local taxes. In Virginia, only 7.8% goes for the same purpose. Yet many of the tax sharing plans would treat the states equally.

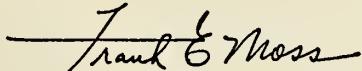
Some partisans view tax sharing as a way to eliminate the federal grant-in-aid program. Federal grants are given to the states to aid them in solving problems affecting the entire nation. Such grants are made for education, highways, pollution abatement and other programs that are national in scope. Air and water pollution cannot be ended if one state adopts an abatement program while a neighboring state continues to pollute. And if a state is too poor to educate its citizens properly, the whole nation suffers. Because of the national importance of these programs, the citizens in richer states have not objected to the largest federal grants going to poorer states that contribute less in federal tax monies.

Under the tax sharing proposals, rebated money can be used by the state for any purpose. Some of these tax sharing plans will give the poorer states a larger per capita share of the money. You can imagine the indignation of the citizens in the richer states if this money is used—not for education, not for pollution abatement, but to enrich local politicians or reduce taxes.

The worst plan I have seen would merely leave part of the federal tax behind in the state that collected it. This would allow citizens in rich states like Illinois, who spend only about 8% of their income on state and local taxes, to get a larger *per capita* rebate than citizens in poorer states like Vermont, which taxes its citizens almost 12% of their personal income.

Recognizing the basic inequity in this, several plans propose to adjust the rebate for state effort in raising taxes or to give poorer states a larger share. Others would direct how the money is to be spent. This again creates red tape. Greater local direction and larger lump-sum payments of the grant-in-aid programs are desirable and would be a much simpler reform.

The basic principle of taxation is that all taxes should be levied by the government that spends the money. The taxpayers can then, by political processes, control the spending. Federal tax sharing violates this fundamental principle.

A handwritten signature of Frank E. Moss in black ink.

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for June the arguments in PRO & CON: Should The U.S. Share Tax Receipts With The States?

IN MY OPINION THE U.S. SHOULD
 SHOULD NOT SHARE TAX RECEIPTS WITH THE STATES.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

A LOOK AT BOSTON,

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA



Air view of Boston with new Prudential Center in Back Bay in foreground. Past skyscraper, greenery of Boston Common; beyond it, downtown

MASSACHUSETTS

By R. B. PITKIN



Boston. Thin, white building is Sheraton, to its left, the auditorium.

HERE HAVE BEEN changes in Boston, Massachusetts, since the American Legion last held a national convention there in 1940, and there is still centuries-old sameness there, too.

Old downtown Boston is still antique, quaint, twisty-streeted and so crowded that you ought to keep your private car out of the half-mile belt from the Custom House to Boston Common, where the colonial militia used to drill. Fortunately, it isn't a long walk from anywhere to anywhere once you are downtown (where cab or subway can whisk you), and the place is still loaded with things right out of the history books from the earliest colonial times through the American Revolution.

Even the pugnacious old Spirit of Liberty still glows. Boston cops, for instance, aren't allowed to require proof of the identity of jaywalkers whom they ticket. So about half of them say they are Judy Garland or Earl Warren or some such and go their way to let the courts worry about finding them again. Testy old Sam Adams would approve of that.

But a lot of Boston is being torn down and rebuilt more in the style of the year 2,000 than 1776. Even some of the old downtown has been and is being ripped out to make room for new buildings. Scollay Square has been annihilated by the demolition man's big iron ball. A scant mile and a half west of the Custom House, on the other side of Boston Common in Back Bay, overlooking Boylston St., is the new and still-growing Prudential Center. It is dominated by the Prudential Life Insurance 52-story skyscraper office building and shopping mart, the Sheraton Hotel and a couple of tall apartment houses so newly built they were going up when our opening photo was taken. Tacked right onto the Sheraton is the new, publicly built War Memorial Auditorium—the latest in bright, modern convention and exhibit halls. This whole comfortable, airy, bustling modern architectural complex will be the heart and center of The American Legion's 49th National Convention, this coming August 25-31.

Should you be one of the Legionnaires quartered in the Sheraton (the officially designated national hq hotel) you could drive right into the Prudential Center at 60 mph or better from, say, San Francisco, to attend all the official convention committee, commission and general business sessions in the Sheraton and the Auditorium. There you could live

A LOOK AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

high on the hog in the many restaurants and lounges in the Center, and head back to San Francisco at 60 mph again, without ever stepping outdoors until you reclaimed your car. The Massachusetts Turnpike (Interstate 90), coming in from the west, runs right under the complex, with a Prudential Center exit.

But let's chuck the idea that you are a hermit who only likes to look at turnpike pavement and hotel rooms, or even that you will be in the Sheraton. The Legion will fill hotels a good long way from there. So let's start with a short catalog of *some* interesting things anywhere around Massachusetts, then zero in on Boston.

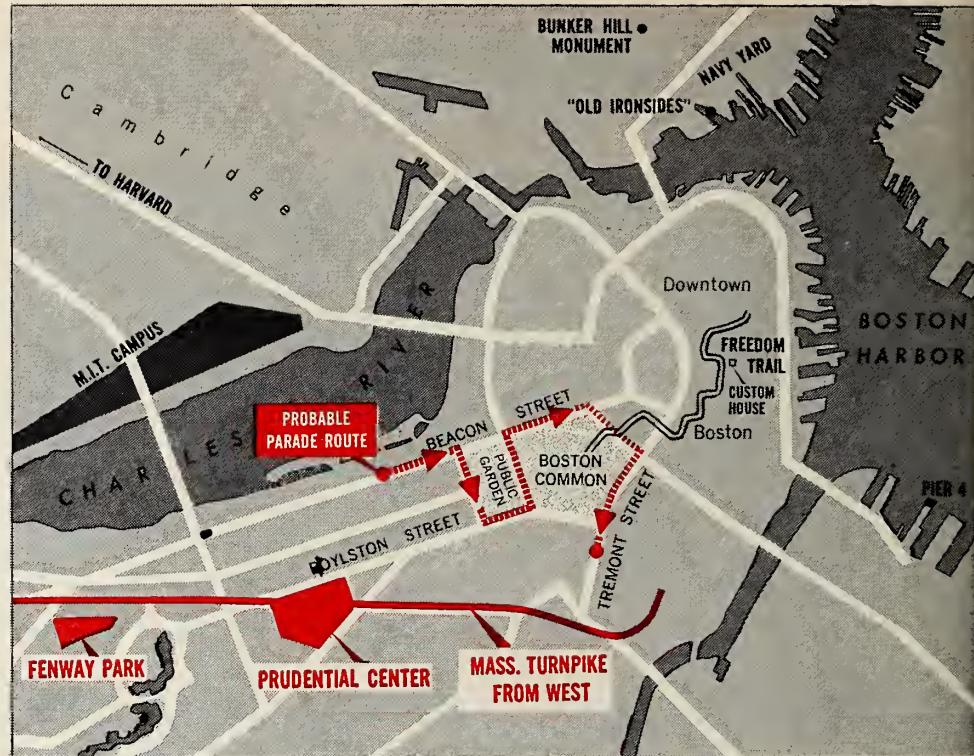
Way out west in Massachusetts are the beautiful Berkshire Hills. Should you drive from the west via the N.Y. Thruway, you'd be in the Berkshires shortly after you cross the state line below Albany, N.Y., after swinging off onto the Mass. Turnpike. The Berkshires are, among other things, summer theater country (Tanglewood is hard by Lenox, Mass.) and a "country-place" retreat for many prominent New Yorkers. The Berkshires are good for a slow, relaxing, inquisitive side trip off the turnpike. You could put up at a Berkshire motel, amid serenity and cricket chirps, the night before the morning you hit Boston.

About 50 miles west of Boston is Old Sturbridge Village, at Sturbridge, right where Route 15 brings traffic from the south to join the flow from the west onto the Mass. Turnpike to Boston. The Village is a reconstructed colonial town on 200 acres. The 40 buildings are real oldies, hauled in from elsewhere. Costumed natives act as guides and reenact colonial ways. There's an admission charge to the Village. The Publick House in Sturbridge is a well-known and charming old eating place.

An hour from Sturbridge puts you in Boston—but first a look at some of the possible side trips north, east and south.

About 33 miles north of Boston on Interstate 93 is the Rockingham Park racetrack at Salem, N.H. Legionnaires who register for the convention early enough can use a coupon given them that'll admit them to the Rockingham grandstands free for the races on Saturday, Aug. 26.

A real long side trip from Boston would take you all the way to Provincetown at the tip of Cape Cod. By road that's just about 100 miles out of Boston—but oh, the sweet salt air, the shining beaches, the old lighthouses and the blue of sea and sky. Nauset Beach and Light-



Orientation map of Boston, with essential points to Legion convention in color. Nat'l Drum and Bugle Corps championships will be in Red Sox' Fenway Park.

house are way out on the Cape. They have probably been painted in oil and watercolor more than any seascape except Rockport, 30 miles or so north of Boston on the coast.

About 35 miles southeast of Boston en route to the Cape is Plymouth Rock and the reconstructed old Plimoth Colony, as well as the life-size replica of the Mayflower sailing ship.

Just a few miles out of downtown Boston to the northwest are Lexington and Concord, where the Revolution began. The village green is there at Lexington and the "little bridge at Concord."

Original old colonial homes—including those of many famous in the political and literary life of the nation—are maintained in Concord in the old style as a

point of local pride, even though privately owned and occupied.

The trouble with listing such things is that there's no end. You can hardly move in Boston or for many miles around without tripping over something of great historic interest. There's Bunker Hill. There's the Old North Church where the signal lantern gave Paul Revere the go-ahead. There's "Old Ironsides" tied up at the Boston Navy Yard. There are the graves and the homes of the great in colonial and revolutionary history. Far to the south is old New Bedford, with its shades of Moby Dick and an old whaling vessel for you to inspect. Along the coast to the north, within 30 miles, are Gloucester (just south of Rockport),

(Turn to page 28)

CENTER PHOTO-BOSTON



Spire of Old North Church where lantern signal hung for Paul Revere, shows through gunport of "Old Ironsides" tied up in the Boston Navy Yard.



Swan boats carry passengers in Public Garden.



Statue of Paul Revere, with Old North Church in background.

CENTER PHOTO-BOSTON



Reconstructed Plimoth Plantation, about 35 miles southeast of Boston en route to Cape Cod and Provincetown.



Upstairs in Faneuil Hall (pronounced Fanual), historic revolutionary meeting hall. Downstairs is used as a market today.

A LOOK AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

America's best known deep-sea fishery yesterday and today; and Salem of witchcraft fame, where you can see Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables; and Marblehead and other seafaring names of yore to conjure with. It's only a short air flight south to the fabled islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Enough history for now. We are in Boston proper and suddenly we are hungry.

You can eat well around almost any corner in Boston, and you can eat on any budget, from pauper's to millionaire's. That's from White Tower to Locke-Ober. One problem seems to be that Bostonians know that all too well. At lunchtime it is a battle to get in anywhere, even though we counted 377 restaurants in the yellow pages through A, B and C and still had the rest of the alphabet to go.

Waldorf has a chain of 16 cafeterias and we think well of them. There are 29 Howard Johnsons in the Boston area. White Tower has seven of its counter lunches. A cab driver spoke well of Maria's at 7 Knapp Place in the downtown area (Italian food) and of the Yankee Fisherman (seafood, naturally) on the water, downtown. He often takes his wife to them, where they eat well on a cabby's income.

At the Prudential Center on a Wednesday noon we found it impossible to get into any of the excellent restaurants in the Sheraton, or even the sumptuous Top of the Hub, Stouffer's grand restaurant on top of that big Prudential skyscraper. But right out on Boylston Street were several less-celebrated street level restaurants. We were seated promptly at Boraschi's, which calls itself Italian but had excellent everything and comfort to go with it.

Dini's, on Tremont Street downtown, is packed at lunch for good reason. One whom we trust said their clam chowder is tops. If you are in downtown Boston and are tired of the hustle and bustle, you can duck into the Parker House, whose food is excellent. Here's an older hotel so well made and managed that it stacks up by today's standards—and you can relax over a meal and/or cocktail in the Parker House. It's at Tremont and School Streets, and stands on the original site of the first tax-supported public school in the United States.

But let's talk about Eating Out as opposed to just eating. There are good restaurants in virtually all of the top hotels—the new Statler, the old Parker House, the costly Ritz Carlton, etc., etc., etc. We sat with a gang of Bostonians and said, "Tell us the *real* restaurants." After

they'd mentioned one after the other after the other, they kept saying: "Good Lord, how could we have forgotten so-and-so's? That has to go in too."

Well, that can't go in—this isn't the phonebook.

It came down to Anthony's Pier 4, and Jimmy's Harbor Side, and Dini's, and Top of the Hub, and Durgin-Park, and Fisherman's Wharf, and Kevin's Wharf, and Trader Vic's at the Statler, and Kon Tiki Ports at the Sheraton, and all three Union Oyster Houses, and Yankee Fisherman, and the Parker House, and Locke-Ober, and Joseph's and cut it out, fellows. Dear reader, for all the other

F.P.G.



The "little bridge at Concord," with statue of Minute Man. Concord and Lexington are only a few miles northwest of Boston.

top dining spots, you play Admiral Peary and go exploring. There are 84 Chinese restaurants alone listed in the yellow pages.

Unless you are allergic to fish, you are a jerk if you go to Boston and don't at least once try some of the best seafood in the land. Boston will take on all comers in seafood, even the admitted splendors of New York, Miami, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco.

Come with us now to Anthony's Pier 4 in Boston. We have been tipped off that baked stuffed filet of sole is a specialty. Filet of sole is something we'd not usually order when out on the town. It is so ordinary.

We took one guest to Anthony's, and ate very well for not more than you expect when you're Dining Out. Including a large cocktail apiece and a full-course dinner (we eventually had no room for all of it but didn't care), and a generous tip for excellent service, and 5% sales tax, the tab averaged \$8.80 apiece.

If we should eat Anthony's baked stuffed filet of sole (\$4.25 a la carte) every night, it would be a short life and fat one. They chop up all this lobster and bread, and flavor it with chicken base and mild spices and other jazz to make a dressing saturated in butter. They wrap the fish filet around it and bake it in milk, then cover it with a sauce similarly made. When you get it it doesn't look like fish, it looks like four dumplings in a brownish sauce. Ye gods, what a rich, tasty concoction! Our conservative companion settled for a prosaic sirloin steak, not *really* as thick as his left leg, over which he drooled until he couldn't move.

Anthony's is at the tip of Pier 4 in Boston Harbor, right next to the Commonwealth Pier. It's about \$1.90 on a taxi meter from the Prudential Center. (Four or five can ride in a Boston taxi for what the meter says.) All the rest of Pier 4 is Anthony's parking lot. Periodically, during dinner, announcement was made of the ships then moving in the harbor, including their fittings and their destinations. The *Olympic* was pulling out for a Near East cruise, and we got all the details over Anthony's speaker system. Anthony's is open every day and does *not* make reservations. First come, first served. It seats an awful lot of people, is big, airy, comfortable—and gives you all the trimmings for your money: hot breadstuffs, relishes, salads, etc. Personal attention given to diners at 7:00 p.m. March 28, 1967, was perfect.

Maybe you can't afford to eat at Locke-Ober, so we'll let you read about it for nothing.

Winter Street, in downtown Boston, is only about a block short, between Tremont and Washington, not far from the Cheese Store on Tremont. Halfway down from Tremont and the subway station, on the right, a little dead-end alley leads off between Provident Savings and Stowell's jewelry and silver shop. This is Winter Place. It has two sidewalks and a "street" that allows 4 inches on each side of a taxi's wheels. Forty yards in on the left (before the alley dead-ends against a wing of Provident Savings) is an unpretentious, flat-fronted, dingy, red brick structure whose overhead sign "Locke-Ober" omits mentioning that it is a restaurant, much less that it has been one of America's great restaurants for 92 years.

Our companion went up from his sirloin at Anthony's of the night before to filet mignon Mirabeau (\$6.50 a la



Nauset Beach, with high bluffs and picturesque little old lighthouse, is one of the beautiful spots about two hours drive from Boston on Cape Cod.

R. PITKIN



Anthony's Pier 4 restaurant, next to Commonwealth Wharf in Boston Harbor is one of the top-rated eating places in the United States.



Boston is celebrated for great universities, hospitals and museums. Above is shown the Museum of Science abutting the Charles River Dam.

carte), and nothing else but coffee. We tasted a bit of his steak, and agreed that we had had as good but had not had better. For ourselves, we lacked the guts (literally) to have a Locke-Ober main course only 24 hours after our loading up at Anthony's Pier 4.

We had a cup of cold vichyssoise (a Frenchy potato soup which we always like) and it was neither better nor worse than we expect when we order vichyssoise. Then, on another tip, we ordered baked oysters a la Gino (2.50 a la carte). That's supposed to be just a starter before you really dig in, but we passed up the rest of the menu. (We aren't really cut out for this work. We are overweight, and we aren't jolly about it, but carry it with a sense of sin and short breath.) The baked oysters a la Gino were utterly delicious (as most sin is said to be). There were only six of them, Doc. Just baked oysters. Well, yes, there was sort of brown crumbs on them—and bits of bacon, and we'd suppose some cream sauce and heavy cream and olive oil and a touch of crab meat had been near them. And maybe some wine (a suspicion of Madeira?). And possibly garlic clove and paprika had been in the same oven. Oh, drool!

Locke-Ober is closed Sundays. The first floor is for men only. Take ladies to the second floor. The third floor is private dining rooms—for from four to 22. If you own the bank where you come from you might stand your old Legion pals to dinner in one of the private rooms (50¢ a head extra for dinner, 25¢ a head extra for lunch). You ought to be able to feed ten for inside \$200, if you watch what they order.

Locke-Ober's menu is a la carte with a vengeance—extra for everything except water and breathing. Bread and butter, salad, salad dressing, each vegetable, potatoes, etc., all go onto the bill.

We calculated that if you ate a *full* course dinner and picked a *middle priced* item each time, your tab would run about \$16.75 before tip, drinks and state tax. We have drawn up a Locke-Ober dinner for one that would cost \$33.95, including 5% tax and 15% tip. But we couldn't eat that much or that rich. Our tab came to a little over \$12 for two by ordering what we had room for. If you hear about Joseph's in Boston, that's another Locke-Ober—same recipes, same prices, same management, different location.

Our private eating investigation ended there. When we return we are going back to Anthony's Pier 4 to live it up, and to the Parker House to relax. And we are going to Durgin-Park (closed Sundays), which everyone tells us is plain old original American. There, the banker and the longshoreman rub elbows over

(Continued on page 51)

RED MAY HEAD UN ASSEMBLY.

THE COMPUTER GOES TO COLLEGE.

POST OFFICE WITHOUT POLITICS?

With unalloyed lack of enthusiasm, Washington appears to be accepting as inevitable the scheduled election of Corneliu Manescu, Rumania's foreign minister, as the first Communist to serve as President of the General Assembly in the 21-year life of the United Nations.

The 22nd Assembly won't get around to picking its next presiding officer until September, but the word is out that the East European Red not only has sufficient votes, but no rival for the prestigious post.

Although Rumania relishes its somewhat independent position within the Eastern bloc . . . akin to France vis-a-vis the Western Allies . . . the cold war fact is that Manescu has been a loud and bitter critic of U.S. policy in Vietnam . . . and Rumania (like France and Russia) has refused to pay its peacekeeping assessments in defiance of the U.S. position.

U.S. universities and colleges not only have to make room for ever larger student enrollments, but also for more computers, the President's Science Advisory Committee reports.

The computer, although only in its age of infancy, is already playing so significant a role in American life--in government, industry, science, and the like--that the understanding and realistic use of computers in higher education is already a necessity, the committee observes.

The report estimates that it will cost about \$60 per student per year to provide sufficient computers for the campuses, as compared to \$95 for chemistry laboratories, \$50 to \$200 for college libraries. Some universities are already meeting their computer needs, but most of the schools need help if the college grad of tomorrow is to be prepared for the more sophisticated computers yet to come. How to meet the cost? Government assistance, responds the committee.

It won't happen overnight, and may never happen at all, but the fact is that Washington is seriously talking about taking the post office out of politics, and turning over operation of the mails to professionals.

The idea, as staggering as the nation's growing mail load, has been proposed by Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien, whose plan calls for abolishing the Cabinet-level Post Office Department and replacing it with a non-profit federal corporation (similar to the TVA) which would run the system like an efficient business instead of like a political potpie.

The Post Office Department, with 700,000 employees, is a particular plum of Congress, which fixes wage rates as well as mail rates, and controls postmaster appointments. But with continuing deficits--over \$1 billion this year anticipated--and delivery services increasingly troubled by delays, the idea of an independently run postal organization could catch on.

**PEOPLE AND QUOTES:****MORAL EROSION**

"America's moral power is being eroded by the manner in which your country is being interpreted in the eyes of the world." **Pope Paul VI**, quoted by Vice President Humphrey.

CRIME: EFFECT

"Crime is neither the concern nor the responsibility of any isolated minority. No sector of our national life is untouched by its effects or freed of its responsibility." **President Johnson**.

CAN'T BACK DOWN

"To back down in Vietnam would be an indication to the world that the commitments of America are worthless. The dangers of such an action would be uncountable." **Secretary of State Rusk**.

MOON MARGINAL

"We are still aiming at landing a man on the moon before the end of the decade, but after the recent accident in which three astronauts lost their lives, the chances have become rather marginal." **Space expert Dr. Werhner von Braun**.

MUSCLEBOUND

"China is a musclebound giant. Their great leaps forward have usually resulted in them ending up on their face in the mud." **Former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Reischauer**.

SPACE EFFORT

"Whatever our faults, we are an able-bodied team." **James E. Webb**, Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

UNDER THE SEA

"It is sometimes hard to believe that the answer to many of the problems of the earth will be found in the ocean's depths." **Democratic Rep. Lester L. Wolff**, of New York.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Closer to Sanity Now?

I WOULD NOT HAVE thought that I could have seen anything good in the simultaneous "protest" demonstrations put on in New York and San Francisco in a mid-April weekend this year

Maximum estimates placed the "dissenters" at 125,000 in New York and 55,000 in San Francisco. Conceding these figures, the two great gatherings *were* impressive in both size and smallness. Simply as crowds they were impressively big. But considering that this was an all-out and highly publicized effort to collect as many such people as possible from both coasts and both watersheds of the Mississippi, the result was impressively small—probably well under 180,000 in a nation of 180,000,000 people.

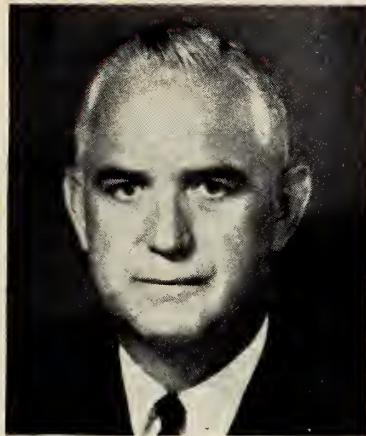
One would expect that a genuine cause, rallying under expert organizers on both coasts at once, would draw far more. Yet, though nominally a protest against our involvement in Vietnam, the organizers attracted people from dozens of other "causes," to make the thing come out bigger. Black power was there; and part of the civil rights movement; and someone who wanted more beer; and Communists of Soviet, Red Chinese and Trotskyite persuasion, as well as facetious beatniks clamoring for more "funlove."

By every means possible the demonstrators impressed upon the public that they had no cause at all, but were largely random exhibitionists. This kind of "dissent"—they told us—has no answer to anything and has but one common denominator—publicity hunger. Long male hair was there, and odd costumes, and sensational exhibitionism running the usual gamut of burning draft cards before TV cameras, carrying the flag upside down, and even burning a flag in New York.

What could be good about such a show?

A number of things, all unintended. The impact upon the public was a mixture of boredom, contempt and utter silence—whether you watched the faces of people viewing the proceedings on TV in their living rooms or the patient and curious watchers who scattered along the city streets.

By and large it came off like a showdown in poker, in which the hand of this kind of "dissent" was revealed as having nothing higher than a ten. It is certainly to the good that the "Spring Mobilization to End the War in



By NATIONAL COMMANDER

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John E. Davis".

Vietnam" rather forcefully impressed the people as a lot of nothing, and struck a terrible blow at the notion that the right and ability to grow hair distinguishes a human being's opinions more than it does a monkey's.

Large numbers of the demonstrators felt a psychological need for some sort of prop, be it a beard, a painted face, a tambourine, locks to the shoulders, a banana worn about the neck, off beat clothing or irrelevant placards.

All of these came through either as signs of personal inadequacy or a basic yearning to beat out fellow demonstrators in TV and news photo space.

What little was left of protest against the war in Vietnam led only to division between the sincere and the clowns, with the clowns getting most of the stage. Among the leaders, Martin Luther King found himself assailed afterwards by other prominent Negroes for mixing civil rights with war against Communist tyranny, and, as Time noted, Socialists like Norman Thomas had little stomach for the big show because of the "double standard" of the protest. "The pitch of their protest made it seem that Hanoi was innocent of any aggressive role in the war," noted Time. It "assumed Washington's guilt and Hanoi's innocence."

Time found other apt phrases for the unintended self-exposure of the oddball approach to serious international affairs. Some of them are well worth quoting:

"The end result" demonstrated that "Americans in springtime like to have fun. . . ." It was about "as damaging to the U.S. image throughout the world as a blow from the daffodils and roses that the marchers carried in gaudy abundance. . . ." ". . . Though it was attempting nothing of the kind" the demonstration "spoke eloquently for what the U.S. is trying to defend in South Vietnam—namely, the right to speak out."

Because the event was such a fiasco, I see more hope now that debate about serious affairs of the nation may take on a little more semblance of sanity. The problems of this world are far too grave to be left to clowns. To the degree that they exposed their shallowness in April by showing too much of their empty hand, they may have rendered this country at least one service—however unintended. The affair even looked silly abroad.

JUNE 1967

**LITTLE TO REPORT ON PENDING
LEGISLATION RE VETS AFFAIRS:**

Though considerable legislation of major importance to the nation's war veterans is in the Congressional hopper, the timing left little to report as "Newsletter" went to press . . . Most bills were in committee and hearings on them were pending or just starting to shape up . . . Among numerous proposals which should make news later are those to improve veterans pensions, to give Vietnam vets full wartime status, and to protect veterans from loss of benefits when receiving Social Security increases . . . These and others were endorsed by the President earlier in the year . . . Legionnaires should notify their Congressmen of support of these measures to help assure a climate favorable to them.

**NEW YORK LEGION VACATION
CAMP IN ADIRONDACKS OPEN
TO OUT-OF-STATERS:**

The American Legion Mountain Camp, at Tupper Lake in the Adirondacks--300 miles north of New York City just off N.Y. Route 30--has opened its mountain-lake vacation facilities to Legionnaires (and their families) from other states . . . The change is a technical one, making it possible for space not reserved by N.Y. Legionnaires (who have first crack at the accommodations) to be reserved by other Legionnaires who may be vacationing or traveling in the northeast . . . The so-called "camp's" vacation facilities are rustic, with a collection of cottages and lodges that were part of an old estate on the wild west shore of Tupper Lake . . . While most of the buildings are old it is scarcely a "camp," as the rates include cottage or lodge facilities, maid service and three meals a day in a main dining hall overlooking the lake . . . There is a clubhouse over the water, with dancing and evening social affairs . . . There are docks and rowboats and a recreation hall and outdoor games for children . . . The nearby Tupper Lake country club's golf course is open --at low green fees--to Legion camp guests . . . Hiking trails abound . . . All but the northeast shore of the lake is practically unsettled, being mostly state forest lands and parts of large private estates . . . Tupper Lake is noted for northern

pike, walleye and small-mouth bass fishing . . . The site is within daily auto visits of the rest of the heart of the Adirondacks; the trout waters of the Ausable River; Lakes Saranac and Placid; Whiteface Mountain, etc. . . . The New York American Legion operates two free infirmaries for convalescent male and female war veterans of New York State within a half mile of the "Paradise Point" vacation camp . . . For stays of three days or more the rates are \$10 per day for adults, \$6 for children from 6 to 12, and \$4 for children 5 and under . . . For one or two day stays the adult rate is \$12 a day, children unchanged . . . Queries for available space from Legionnaires or Auxiliaries may be made in writing to Director, American Legion Mountain Camp, Tupper Lake, N.Y. 12986 . . . or phone Mr. or Mrs. William Feist at 518-358-3374 . . . Camp is open from early June to Labor Day.

**WILLIAM G. MCKINLEY, N.J., DIES: DEAN OF
LEGION'S NAT'L EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:**

The ranks of American Legionnaires of national prominence suffered a third blow in a few weeks when William G. McKinley died at his home in Jersey City, N.J., on April 30 . . . National Adjutant E. A. Blackmore and Past Nat'l Commander Alvin Owsley, of Texas, passed away earlier.

McKinley, at 73, was the dean of the Legion's National Executive Committee, having served on it as New Jersey's representative since 1935 . . . His death came only a few hours before he was to attend the regular May meeting of the Committee in Indianapolis . . . A retired telephone executive, he was, to the moment of his death, also the key figure in the leadership of the New Jersey American Legion . . . He was chairman of the New Jersey State Veterans Council, and--on the Legion's National Executive Committees--he was chairman of the Committee on Reorganization, on which he had worked tirelessly to keep the internal organization and administrative structure of the Legion abreast of the times . . . A Signal Corps veteran of WWI, he was a Past Commander of Post 96 in Jersey City, and of the Hudson County (N.J.) Legion organization . . . He was a skilled executive and parliamentarian . . . He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lynda McKinley, three children and ten grandchildren.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

JUNE 1967

Legion National Adjutant Dies Of A Heart Attack

Second seizure in two months fells E. A. Blackmore, Legion's top administrative officer; Legion leaders gather from around nation for services in his honor.

American Legion National Adjutant E. A. Blackmore died of a heart attack on April 21, 1967, in Indianapolis, Ind. He was 49.

The American Legion's top administrative official had been recuperating from an initial heart attack suffered while attending the Iowa Legion Department's Midwinter Conference in Iowa City on February 13. Following the first attack he was hospitalized in that city for a month before returning to his home in Indianapolis to continue convalescence. He appeared to be progressing satisfactorily up to the time of his death.

"Blackie," as he was called by his multitude of friends, had only recently returned to his Legion duties on a part-time basis and was looking forward to participating in the spring meeting of the National Executive Committee on May 3-4.

On the day of his death he had left his office about 3:00 p.m., to drive to his home. Apparently he diverged from his homeward route to take a walk in Holliday Park in Indianapolis as part of his doctor-prescribed recuperation program to strengthen his heart. He succumbed there while resting on a park bench.

The first WW2 veteran to be named National Adjutant, "Blackie" served in that post since July 1, 1956. He was appointed by then National Commander J. Addington Wagner (Mich.), and was the seventh man to serve as National Adjutant in the 48-year history of The American Legion. Before that he had served in his first national Legion position as Assistant National Adjutant, having been appointed to that position January 5, 1953, by then National Commander Lewis K. Gough (Calif.), whom he had served as aide.

Born August 23, 1917, in Rawlins, Wyo., Blackmore was educated in public schools in Baggs and later attended the University of Wyoming at Laramie.

From 1939 to 1943 he worked in the State of Wyoming Treasurer's office. He served with the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1946, spending some of his time overseas, and later joined Travis Snow Post



E. A. Blackmore, 1917-1967

5 in Torrington, Wyo., becoming for a time its Post Service Officer.

In 1948 he was appointed Department Service Officer for the Wyoming Legion and also served as Department Chairman of the Education of Orphans of Veterans Committee, and as Department Child Welfare Chairman. For a time he was also a contact officer for the Veterans Administration.

Other national offices held during his career: National Finance Commission

Ex-Officio Member 1956-59; National Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Committee Secretary and Member 1956-67; National Finance Commission Ex-Officio Secretary 1959-67 and National 50th Anniversary Committee Ex-Officio Member 1966-67.

Hundreds of persons, among them many Legion national dignitaries and officials, attended the funeral rites on April 25. The regular Episcopal burial service from the Book of Common Prayer was conducted by the Rev. G. Ernest Lynch, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Indianapolis, and pastor of the deceased. Burial was at Washington Park Cemetery North near his home in Indianapolis. The funeral cortege leading to the cemetery was more than a mile long. At the conclusion of graveside rites, the flag draping the casket was folded and presented to the widow by Legion National Commander John E. Davis.

Blackmore is survived by his wife, Jean, a son, John A. Blackmore, of Chicago, and a daughter, Joanne, a freshman at the University of Wyoming.

Active pallbearers were: Francis W. Polen, National Treasurer of The American Legion; Robert Lynch, Assistant National Adjutant of The American Legion; William F. Hauck, Director of the Legion's Washington Office; Dean Nelson, Circulation Director of The American Legion Magazine; and friends George Timmons and Thomas Harper.

Legion Past National Commanders who came to pay their last respects were: J. Addington Wagner (Mich.), John S. Gleason, Jr., (Ill.), Preston J. Moore (Okla.), William R. Burke (Calif.), Charles L. Bacon (Mo.), James E. Powers (Ga.), Daniel F. Foley (Minn.), Donald E. Johnson (Iowa), L. Eldon James (Va.), James F. O'Neil (N.H.) and George N. Craig (Ind.).

Also present among the honorary pall-bearers was Legion Past National Adjutant Henry H. Dudley.

Statement of National Commander on Death of E. A. Blackmore

The hearts of all American Legionnaires are saddened with the news of the death of our beloved National Adjutant E. A. (Blackie) Blackmore. We who have had the privilege of being closely associated with him knew him as a devoted and hard working administrator who also took the time to share the concerns of his fellow workers. The American Legion has suffered a great loss, and I have lost a close personal friend in the passing of Mr. Blackmore. On behalf of all American Legionnaires everywhere, we extend our heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. Blackmore and to their children.

John E. Davis

Texas Boy Wins American Legion National Oratorical Championship

The 16-year-old son of a U.S. Army career Sgt. Major serving with the 507th Signal Corp Battalion in Da Nang, South Vietnam, has won the 30th annual American Legion National High School Oratorical Contest and the \$4,000 college scholarship that goes with it in national finals conducted at Lincoln North East H.S., Lincoln, Neb., on April 13, 1967.

Alan L. Keyes, the son of Sgt. Major and Mrs. Allison L. Keyes of San Antonio, Tex., and a junior at Robert G. Cole H.S. of that city, bested three other finalists with his prepared oration entitled "The Blessings of Liberty, The Blessings of Life," and took the largest share of the Legion-provided \$8,000 in cash scholarships.

In winning the contest, young Keyes established two marks. He is the first Negro to win the coveted national oratorical title, although others of his race have reached the final round since the national contests began back in 1938. In addition, he is the youngest winner thus far in the history of the finals, dethroning U.S. Senator Frank Church, Jr., of Idaho, who won the contest in 1941 at Charlestown, S.C. Though both Keyes and the Senator won at age 16, the current winner was junior by a few weeks at the time of the contest.

In his oration Keyes stressed the need for maintenance of an orderly society if the members of that society are to reap its benefits. "The purposes of government are plain," he said. "It must first provide for order derived primarily from laws or other regulations meant to limit the activities of those within a society to the performance of those actions which will not harm its other members. But even more than this a government must



1967 Nat'l Oratorical Champ Alan Keyes.

provide an atmosphere in which the members of a society can go about those pursuits which lead eventually to their betterment."

Born in New York City, the Legion's 1967 oratorical champion is vice president of the Student Council at his high school where he is also president of the Choralairs vocal group and vice president of the National Honor Society. He participates in track, the Language Club, debating team, Science Club and Chess Club. He has his sights set on Harvard University with an eventual career in law and politics. Asked who his idol was, he named U.S. Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, who is the first Negro in the Senate since Reconstruction days.

His speech coach, Miss Linda Salinger, accompanied him to the finals and

reports that the champion almost decided not to compete in the very first round of the contest at the local level, but she was able to persuade him to continue.

Alan was sponsored by Business and Professional Men's Post 10 of the American Legion, San Antonio.

Before taking the top prize at Lincoln, Keyes won local contests, his department contest, the Regional 6 trial, and the Sectional B oratory.

Alan will appear at the National Convention in Boston, Mass., Aug. 25-31.

The other three finalists who shared the remaining \$4,000 in college scholarships:

- Second place winner is Joseph P. McCaffrey, Jr., 17, a senior from Our Lady of Good Counsel H.S., Wheaton, Md. He won a \$2,500 college scholarship and plans, after attending Harvard University, to go into law or teaching.

Sponsored by Wheaton Post 268 of Wheaton, Md., young McCaffrey worked his way up to the Sectional A championship before coming to the national finals. The son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. McCaffrey of Silver Spring, Md., he was born in Tokyo, Japan. Joseph won his varsity letter in tennis and participates in speech and debating, is editor of his school newspaper, treasurer of the Political Science Club, member of the National Honor Society, Guitar Club and Tutoring Club.

- Third place winner is Eric A. DeGroff, 17, a senior at Washington H.S., Kansas City, Kans., where he lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy A. DeGroff. Eric plans to use his \$1,000 scholarship prize at Kansas U. and presently is considering teaching as a career.

The Sectional C winner is treasurer of the Future Teachers Ass'n, a member of his Student Council, a reporter for his high school radio station (WHB), representative to and president of the National Forensic League, Key Club member, National Honor Society member and a three-year letterman in debating. He also lettered in tennis in his junior year.

Eric was sponsored by Quindaro Post 199 of the American Legion, Kansas City.

- Fourth place winner is Bernd M. Kutzscher, a 17-year-old senior at Notre Dame H.S., Sherman Oaks, Calif. His prize is a \$500 college scholarship. The Sectional D winner was sponsored by Amelia Earhart Post 678 of Sherman Oaks, Calif., where he lives with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Kutzscher.

Bernd is secretary-treasurer of the Student Council, president of the National Forensic League, vice president of the California Scholarship Federation, treasurer of the Key Club and editor of



Oratorical finalists: (l. to r.) Joseph P. McCaffrey, Jr., Md., 2nd place, \$2,500; Eric A. DeGroff, Kans., 3rd place, \$1,000; Bernd M. Kutzscher, Calif., 4th place, \$500.

Kansas American Legion Holds Mass Initiation For Vietnam Era Veterans



At a recent ceremony in Wichita, Kans., 62 Vietnam Era veterans were initiated into The American Legion. This is the largest reported mass initiation of these younger ex-servicemen since the Legion voted to open its ranks to Vietnam Era Vets at the 1966 National Convention. Later, in another ceremony, National Commander John E. Davis (left, in inset photo at right) presented charter to the first and (thus far) only Legion post in the nation composed entirely of Vietnam Era veterans. Others (l to r): Frank Naylor, National Viet-vet subcommittee chairman; Robert Houk, first Kansas Viet-vet Legionnaire, and Mike Seis, first commander of the new post.



his school magazine. He is also active in soccer, basketball and baseball and is considering law as a career after studies either at Stanford or Harvard.

Since 1938, The American Legion has provided more than \$211,000 in cash scholarships on the national level. Many more thousands of dollars in cash and scholarships have been awarded by other levels of the Legion.

The oratorical contests are under the sponsorship of the National Americanism Division of the Legion and are designed to increase student interest and knowledge of the U.S. Constitution.

Other objectives of the contest are to develop leadership, the ability to think and to speak clearly as well as intelligently, and the preparation for the acceptance of duties, responsibilities, rights and privileges of American citizenship.

The new oratorical champion will also receive the American Academy of Achievement's Golden Plate Award for 1967 at the Academy's Annual Salute to Excellence which will be held later this month in Dallas, Tex.

Award to General McConnell

Gen. John P. McConnell, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, was given the Gen. Wm. Mitchell Memorial Award by **Aviators Post 743, New York City**, for "outstanding leadership of the nation's aerospace forces and his extensive contributions to the strength, security and welfare of the United States." The presentation was made by Gen. Leon W. Johnson, USAF (Ret.), who at one period was General McConnell's superior.

General McConnell listed four major guerrilla tactics used by the communists:



Air Force Chief McConnell (left) honored.

concentrating forces for surprise attacks, using base camps for rest and resupply, using concealment afforded by terrain, darkness and bad weather, and infiltration of men and supplies into South Vietnam. He said airpower has successfully countered each enemy tactic.

General McConnell has been made a Life Member of Post 743.

No. Platte Canteen—Remember?

Memories are being revived of the North Platte, Neb., WW2 Canteen, which served more than six million military personnel passing through on troop trains from Dec. 17, 1941, to April 1, 1946. The Canteen has been reopened, as part of the Nebraska Centennial, for the periods of May 26-June 1, June 30-July 6, and July 28-Aug. 3.

Located in the Union Pacific RR Depot, the Canteen operation was supported by 125 Western Nebraska and Colorado communities which contributed nearly \$140,000, exclusive of the inestimable amounts of food and other gifts.

(Continued on page 38)

The 48th National Executive



John E. Davis
National Commander



Rev. Fr. A. J. O'Driscoll, O.F.M.
National Chaplain

The 48th National Executive Committee of The American Legion held its annual spring meeting at National Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., as this issue went to press. Shown on these two pages are the 1966-67 representatives. Of the 65 members, 58 are from state and foreign departments and were elected by their department conventions. The remaining seven are the elected national officers: The National Commander, five National Vice Commanders, and the National Chaplain. The National Commander serves as chairman of the Committee. Living Past National Commanders (not shown) are also life members but without vote.



Hugh W. Overton
Alabama



George Petrovich
Alaska



Robert E. Cockrill
Arizona



Ulys. A. Lovell
Arkansas



William K. Kreitz
California



Arthur M. MacCarthy
Florida



Walter E. Lindquist
France



W. D. Harrell
Georgia



Wallace C. S. Young
Hawaii



Bob W. Knudsen
Idaho



Karl Yost
Illinois



Maurice R. Parisien
Maine



Robert E. L. Eaton
Maryland



Gabriel T. Olga
Massachusetts



Harry Wright
Mexico



John M. Carey
Michigan



Eugene V. Lindquist
Minnesota



William G. McKinley, N. J.
Died April 30, 1967



W. Peter McAtee
New Mexico



Louis E. Drago
New York



Leroy S. Lakey
North Carolina



Patrick T. Milloy
North Dakota



Joseph S. Deutschie, Sr.
Ohio



John A. Ryer
Rhode Island



E. Roy Stone
South Carolina



Glenn R. Green
South Dakota



Roscoe D. Curtiss
Tennessee



J. Walter Janko
Texas

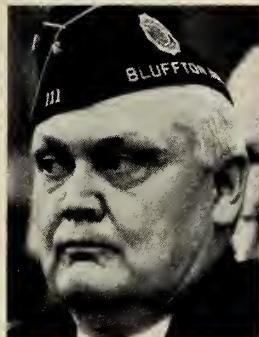


William E. Christoffersen
Utah

Committee of The American Legion



Lewis W. Emerich
National Vice Commander



Robert M. Fritz
National Vice Commander



Harry V. Klein, Jr.
National Vice Commander



Frank L. Orfanello
National Vice Commander



James A. Tadlock
National Vice Commander



Cooper L. Williams
Canada



Robert Grauberger
Colorado



Joseph G. Leonard
Connecticut



Frank A. Lucia
Delaware



John J. Finn
District of Columbia



Robert L. Kuntz
Indiana



Robert Lounsberry
Iowa



Sexson E. Humphreys
Italy



U. S. Grant
Kansas



Kenneth Fern
Kentucky



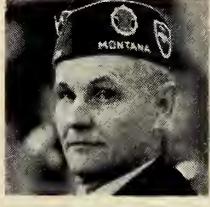
Henry B. Clay
Louisiana



Ralph M. Godwin
Mississippi



Frank H. Strong
Missouri



William A. Lindsay
Montana



Jerome Henn
Nebraska



Thomas W. Miller
Nevada



Raymond F. Mudge
New Hampshire



Gene Hassman
Oklahoma



William Stevens
Oregon



Romeo J. Routhier
Panama Canal Zone



Daniel A. Drew
Pennsylvania



Robert O. Phillips
Philippines



Gilberto M. Font
Puerto Rico



Ray Greenwood
Vermont



Dr. Thomas H. S. Ely
Virginia



Aiden F. Russell
Washington



L. O. Bickel
West Virginia



Frank R. Schneider
Wisconsin



C. B. Metz
Wyoming

When first opened, the Canteen was located in the Cody Hotel. Later, railroad men provided a small shack to store its supplies. One day, Miss Rae Wilson saw William Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific, strolling on the platform. She marched up and asked, please, could

the Canteen have the big station lunchroom which had been closed for several years? Jeffers readily agreed. The current president of the Union Pacific, E. H. Bailey, is Honorary Chairman of the Canteen Reunion. General Chairman is Clarence Frazier.

Alvin M. Owsley, Past National Commander, Dies in Dallas at 78

Alvin M. Owsley, of Dallas, Texas, a founder and Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion (1922-23), and an



Alvin M. Owsley addressing the Legion's 1964 Nat'l Convention in Dallas, Texas.

Honorary Vice Chairman of the 50th Anniversary Committee, died at his home on the morning of April 3. He was 78.

Owsley was a leader in The American Legion from its birth. He was at the founding caucus in Paris in March 1919. A powerful orator, courtly or forceful as the occasion demanded, a dedicated American, a successful attorney, he propelled himself to the fore on his own abundant energy and dedication to be named National Commander at New Orleans in 1922. He had already served as the infant Legion's third Director of Americanism activities.

He played a dominant role in major debates at National Conventions and in the Executive Committee through the years. He was a past president of the Society of the Founders of The American Legion. In 1943 he was chairman of an endowment fund to raise money for accelerated Americanism activities. At the 46th National Convention in his home town of Dallas in 1964, Owsley was the tireless president of the Convention Corporation.

Seriously considered in 1924 for the Democratic nomination for United States Vice President, he served successively

as minister to Rumania (1933), the Irish Free State (1935), and Denmark (1937) by appointment of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Born in Denton, Texas, he graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1909 as first captain of his class and from the Univ. of Texas in 1912 with a law degree. He served as a member of the Texas Legislature (1912-14), Denton Co. District Attorney (1915-17), and as Texas Assistant Attorney General (1919-20).

Within a month after America's entry into the first World War, he became a student, then instructor, at Officers Training Corps camps in Texas.

Early in WW1, Mr. Owsley was commissioned a major upon graduation from Officers' training camp. He helped to organize a battalion in the 36th Infantry Division at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, and sailed for France in July 1918, in advance of his division. Eventually, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and named adjutant of his division, which participated in the Aisne-Champagne and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

In 1923, he supported France's occupation of the Ruhr in a dispute with Germany concerning war reparations. He was named a Commander of France's Legion of Honor, the first foreigner so decorated by a joint recommendation. Mr. Owsley was nominated by President Alexandre Millerand and Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Supreme Allied Commander at the end of WW1.

Active in civic affairs, Mr. Owsley was a director of the Ball Bros. Co. of Muncie, Ind., and of the Business and Professional Men's Insurance Co. of Dallas.

When Mr. Owsley left Bucharest in 1935 as U.S. Minister, he won this tribute from Rumanian Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu: "American diplomacy always carries with it an engaging smile, frankness, directness and efficiency which is very refreshing."

Survivors include his widow, the former Miss Lucina Ball; two sons, Alvin M., Jr., and Thomas David; and a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Garrett.

The Legion For Law & Order

Legion groups everywhere are showing their gratitude to Police Departments for their continuing efforts in maintaining law and order in the face of astonishing public apathy and resentment.

The Dep't of Minnesota's Law & Order Committee, headed by Hennepin County Attorney George M. Scott, is pressing to get six bills through the state legislature, feeling that "the revision of certain antiquated and illogical criminal laws would be realistic help in alleviating some of the problems in the field."

Post 1361, Syracuse, N.Y., gave \$900 to the police two-year scholarships and \$600 to the sheriff's educational advancement program.

Among the posts recently giving Legion National Certificates of Achieve-



Post 63, Westport, Conn.: Post Cmdr Howard Plasan, Dep't Cmdr Henry Bioglowey, Westport Police Chief Samuel Luciano, and Westport Police Capt. Louis Rosenau

ment to Police Dep't members are: Post 333, Chicago, Ill., and Post 63, Westport, Conn., both of which also gave a plaque (Post 63 gave out "Maintain Law & Order" bumper stickers at its birthday party); Post 459, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Post 159, Venice, Fla.; Post 300, New Market, Iowa; Post 211, Florence, Wis.; Post 292, Albany, Calif.; Post 16, Stockton, Calif.; Post 40, Ridgefield Park,



Post 159, Venice, Fla.: Post Cmdr Robert Becker and Police Chief John Shockey N.J.; Post 364, Fort Dearborn, Mich.; Post 10, Barre, Vt.; Post 162, Deerfield Beach, Fla.; Posts 161, Wexford, 693, Wellington, and 234, Souderton, Pa.



Post 292, Albany, Calif.: Chief of Police Ralph Jenson, Adjutant Charles A. Lindh

Post 71 (All-women), Tucson, Ariz., honored two outstanding women police officers, Evelyn Ward and Mrs. Katherine Bedient, with certificates.

Post 237, Troy, N.Y., started its campaign by presenting the "Maintain Law & Order" stickers to city officials. Post



Post 10, Barre, Vt.: Mrs. L. J. Mooney, Police Capt. Lawrence J. Mooney, Nat'l Cmdr John Davis, Post VC R. Gosselin

357, St. Louis, Mo., invited a high police official who gave an informative talk on police problems and what the police are doing to solve them. Post 111, Cincinnati, Ohio, formed a committee to show the film, "Every Hour, Every Day," in



Post 364, Fort Dearborn, Mich.: Dearborn Police Chief Jack O'Reilly, Police Corp. Albert Noce, and Post Cmdr Wm. Haycox

schools. Post 193, Mantua, Ohio, gave a flag to the Police Department. Post 68, Hutchinson, Kan., in a Peace Officers Recognition Week, sought nominations of worthy officers for recognition from citizens and organizations.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The Kings County (New York City) Legion has called for passage of a bill that would provide for the delivery of first class mail to our armed forces in Vietnam without charge. County Cmdr George Gaffney pointed out that the proposed increase in general postal rates

"would fall heaviest" on those whose letters are most welcome to our fighting men in Southeast Asia.

The American Legion's highest Nat'l Heroism Award, signed by Nat'l Cmdr Davis, was presented by the Dep't of Alabama recently to two key figures in the terrible fire which engulfed Dale's Penthouse Restaurant in Montgomery on Feb. 7. Mrs. Rose Ellen Doane, a wait-

PAUL ROBERTSON



Heroism and tragedy in Alabama fire

ress, and Jesse Williams, the chef, each saved a number of lives by direct action. Mrs. Doane was killed in the fire. Dep't Cmdr J. D. Myers presented the certificates to Williams and to Jack Doane, husband of the late Mrs. Doane. In the photo above are (l. to rt.): Dep't Cmdr Myers, Williams, Doane, and Montgomery City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

In reply to a suggestion by a Navy man that The Courier-Journal & Times of Louisville, Ky., send sport news to servicemen, the newspaper now sends regularly to Kentucky and Southern Indiana service personnel in Vietnam a special condensed, double sports page. The response has been ecstatically appreciative. Glenn L. Head, USN, who sent the original request letter, wrote, "I am so proud of my state I could burst. Without people like you, I don't know what people like us would do."

POSTS IN ACTION



Post 4, N.H., built a pony ring.

Members of Post 4, Keene, N.H., built a 100x80-foot pony ring at the Cedar-crest Home for Handicapped Children in Westmoreland. The ring was dedicated to the memory of the late Max Kapiloff,

a life member of the post, who had headed a number of projects at Cedar-crest. The effort was a project of the post's Child Welfare Committee, headed by Vic Zelasny.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION



Hospital vets get bikes from Post 5, N.Y.

Post 5, Bronx, N.Y., interrupted a drive for new members to give two bicycle exercisers to the Corrective Therapy section of the Four Chaplains pool in the Kingsbridge VA Hospital. Past Cmdr Murray Marrits made the presentation.



Congressman John P. Saylor (Pa., right), member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, gets a Legion Distinguished Service Plaque, for his efforts on behalf of veterans, from Post 95, Brockway, Cmdr John McNulty. Said JPS: "It's my first!"

"I believe that Legionnaires possess an influential voice that, in these critical times, could well be decisive," said Dr. John A. Hunter, president, Louisiana State Univ. & A & M College, to a meeting of University Post 58, Baton Rouge. "Legionnaires command a unique position of leadership, a position from which their voices can become effective instruments in molding public opinion, in reuniting our nation and in restoring the term 'victory' to our national vocabulary."

The organizational meeting of the first Veterans Administration American Legion Post, held in the auditorium of Hines VA Hospital, Chicago, was attended by Nat'l Cmdr John E. Davis and Dep't Cmdr Frederick (Bud) Merritt. The post will be the Lt. Edward Hines, Jr., Post.

For 40 years, two large Pennsylvania posts, **Frankford Post 211** and **German-town Post 3**, have held an annual exchange of visits, each unit's members attending a meeting of the other's post. The visits have become more than perfunctory, and visitors have even slipped in an occasional "Aye" or "Nay" vote to help or hinder a motion. Friendships have deepened and the two groups oft-



When two Pa. posts get together . . . times have aided each other's projects. For the 40th anniversary joint session the speaker was Past Nat'l Cmdr James F. O'Neil, publisher of The American Legion Magazine. In the above photo of a silver tray presentation to Mr. O'Neil are, l. to rt.: Past Dep't Cmdr John F. Stay, Mr. O'Neil, Post 3 Adjutant Frank C. Kappler, and Post 211 Past Cmdr B. Frank Hendricks.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Thomas O. Givan, of Post 3, Ketchikan, Alaska, named director of Alaska's Division of Veterans Affairs by Gov. Walter J. Hickel. Another Post 3 member, **Walter Kubley**, named deputy commissioner of Alaska's Dep't of Commerce.

Glenn M. Dugger, named adjutant of the Dep't of Iowa, effective July 1, upon the retirement of R. J. Laird. Dugger, who moves up from assistant adjutant, joined the Department in 1947 as an assistant Dep't Service Officer.

Dr. Michael J. Chakeres, of London, Ohio, Dep't Cmdr, given the Rotary Club's Service Above Self award for 1967 in recognition of his services to the town.

Daniel J. O'Connor, of New York City, chairman of the Nat'l Americanism Commission, appointed Special Assistant to the Director of Engineering & Facilities, New York Region, U.S. Post Office Dep't., embracing the State of New York, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Mr. O'Connor, an attorney officially retired

from the City of New York, has assumed his new duties. In the City Government he had been with both the Investigations Division and the Welfare Dep't.

Carl V. Ragsdale, of Post 293, Malden, Mo., president of Sun Dial Films, Inc., winner of the Academy Award for the best short documentary film, "A Year Toward Tomorrow." He received word of the award by hydrophone while filming underwater off Nassau, Bahamas. The film was made for the Office of Economic Opportunity's VISTA. Mr. Ragsdale also produced "The American Navy In Vietnam."

DIED

Harry B. Henderson, of Cheyenne, Wyo., a member of the Nat'l Contests Supervisory Committee, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1931), Past Nat'l Executive Committee-man (1927), and Past Dep't Cmdr (1925).

Merle P. Briggs, of Silver City, N. Mex., Past Dep't Cmdr (1947-48).

Harrold L. Card, of Owaneco, Ill., who with three other Legionnaires began the first American Legion Boys' State program in 1934. Begun in Illinois, it was taken as a model for the present 50-state program.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Smith, of Sioux City, Iowa, Past Nat'l Chaplain (1945-46).

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS MARCH 31, 1967	
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and on Deposit	\$ 2,468,345.92
Receivable	210,296.29
Inventories	430,893.31
Invested Funds	2,880,874.48
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	289,345.88
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,910,864.59
Real Estate	821,521.81
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	227,507.96
Deferred Charges	68,287.00
	\$11,337,937.24
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE & NET WORTH	
Current Liabilities	\$ 531,944.16
Funds Restricted as to use	26,919.87
Deferred Income	2,216,885.50
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	289,345.88
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,910,864.59
Net Worth:	4,200,210.47
Reserve Fund	443,197.11
Restricted Fund	1,058,344.12
Real Estate	821,521.81
Reserve for Rehabilitation	412,835.59
Reserve for	
Child Welfare	114,431.29
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00
Reserve for Mail List	
Conversion	43,493.89
Reserve for 50th	
Anniversary	121,376.50
	3,075,200.31
Unrestricted Capital	1,286,776.93
	4,361,977.24
	\$11,337,937.24

chartered the following new posts:

Motorola Post 78, Phoenix, Ariz.; Charlie Black Post 263, Immokalee, Fla.; Whitfield Post 260, Dalton, Ga.; Kettering Post 598, Kettering, Ohio; Ricardo Arroyo Laracuente Post 132, Dorado, P.R.; Houston Fire Fighters Post 341, Houston, Tex.; and Pipe Creek-Lake Hills Post 410, Pipe Creek, Tex.

Also, Grand Junction Post 200, Grand Junction, Colo.; H. Lowell Shaffer Post 138, Inkom, Idaho; Joliet Post 1284, Joliet, Ill.; Robert Moore Post 326, Livingston, Ky.; Westlake Post 370, Westlake, La.; Jackson-Reed Post 215, Lumberton, Miss.; Roy Frick Booher Post 325, Cowansville, Pa.; Philadelphia Policemen's Post 937, Philadelphia, Pa.; Northside Post 356, Houston, Tex.; Corpus Christi Post 470, Corpus Christi, Tex.; and Bromley Berkley Post 133, Frederiksted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands (Dep't of Puerto Rico).

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Div—(Aug.) Arthur L. Chaitt, 5 Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19118
1st Inf Reg't, Co H—(Aug.) Wm. J. Corteville, 13122 8th St., Grandview, Mo. 64030
2nd Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Ted Engell, 633 Harper Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa. 19026
4th Missouri Inf, Co H (WW1)—(Aug.) Forrest G. Stith 209 Brush Creek Blvd., Kansas City, Mo. 64112
6th Eng (WW1)—(Aug.) Eric A. Scott, 2122 O'Day Dr., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46808
9th Arm'd Div, 14th Tank Bn, Co B—(Aug.) Edward Zuk, 1144 Sycamore St., Wyandotte, Mich.
17th Field Art'y, Bat C—(Aug.) Frank Fontanesi, 311 Locust St., Jeannette, Pa. 15644
20th, 1171st, 1340th Combat Eng Bns—(Aug.) George F. Rankin, 5711 Ave. H., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11234
21st Avn Eng (WW2)—(Sept.) Richard H. Selak, 1070 Kelly Dr., York, Pa. 17404
26th Div—(Aug.) Angelo J. Mantenuoto, P.O. Box 67 Astor Sta., Boston, Mass. 02123
29th Div—(Sept.) John J. Gavin, 7412 Miller Ave., Upper Darby, Pa. 19082
33rd Cav, Tp A—(Aug.) William A. Millas, Ovid, N.Y.
51st Pioneer Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) Otto Rauch, 186 Adams St., Delmar, N.Y. 12054
54th Ammo Train (WW1)—(Aug.) Oscar F. Bohman, 1040 14½ St., Rock Island, Ill. 61201
61st CAC—(Aug.) J. W. Groover, 1919 Bull St., Savannah, Ga. 31401
66th Art'y CAC (WW1)—(July) George A. Duval, Box 303, Woonsocket, R.I. 02895
69th Div & Att Units—(Aug.) Harry G. Austin, Jr., P.O. Box 1, Mars, Pa. 16046
75th Div—(Aug.) Palmer Sferry, 449 Carey Jay Blvd., Richmond Heights, Ohio 44124
78th Div—(Aug.) Alexander Mose, 1015 Woodmere Dr., Keyport, N.J. 07721
87th Div—(Sept.) Harry Petraitis, 7159 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60629
88th Div, MP Cos A, B (WW1)—(Aug.) Albert J. Meyer, Box 1125, Cumberland, Iowa 50843
103rd QM Reg't, 728th Ord Co & Co E—(Aug.) Samuel T. Kessel, R.D. 3, Gettysburg, Pa.
105th AAA AW Bn—(June) Anthony E. Filiberto, 6511 Argonne Blvd., New Orleans, La. 70015
110th Inf, Service Co—(Aug.) George G. Sebey, P.O. Box 41, Scottdale, Pa. 15683
112th Inf, Anti-Tank Co—(Aug.) Wilfred J. Eisenman, 111 Bissell Ave., Oil City, Pa. 16301

112th QM, Co F (WW2)—(Aug.) Paul E. Ziegfelder, Box 141, St. Marys, Ohio 45885
 135th Inf, Co E—(Aug.) A. H. Porisch, Jackson, Minn. 56143
 149th Assoc (Formerly 149th Inf Reg't, WW2)—(Aug.) Marion F. Williams, 2005 Redleaf Dr., Louisville, Ky. 40222
 164th Inf, Co F—(June) John Paulson, Carrington, N. Dak. 58421
 183rd Ord Depot Co—(Aug.) Herman Wenzel, 1537 W. 11th St., Waterloo, Iowa 50702
 190th Field Art'y—(July) Mel Sober, P.O. Box 361, Sunbury, Pa. 17801
 197th CA AA, Old Bat A (210th, 237th, 744th)—(Aug.) Richard J. Crane, Box 293, Concord, N.H. 03301
 249th QM Bn—(Aug.) Wade S. Shaw, 1526 "C" St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002
 272nd Inf, Co D—(July) Lowell Jackson, 4119 N. Timber Circle, Peoria, Ill.
 311th Field Art'y, Bat D (WW1)—(Aug.) Phil Cusick, 342 Ridge St., Kingston, Pa. 18704
 327th Field Art'y (WW1)—(Sept.) Charles A. Campbell, 407 S. Cherokee St., Taylorville, Ill. 62568
 332nd Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) James A. Richards, 434 S. Portage Path, Akron, Ohio 44320
 342nd Inf, Co D—(June) Kenneth R. Schlundraff, 15607 Paulina Ave., Harvey, Ill. 60426
 342nd Inf, HQ Co (WW1)—(Sept.) John A. Stienecker, 616 Maple Ave., Belvidere, Ill. 61008
 346th Eng Reg't, Co D—(July) S. Thomas Stathes, 10506 Connecticut Ave., Kensington, Md.
 348th Sta Hosp—(Sept.) Milt Bloomquist, P.O. Box 262, Lansing, Mich. 48902
 349th Inf, Co H (WW1)—(Aug.) John J. Tracy, 1617 E. Main St., Ottumwa, Iowa 52501
 355th Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) Carl E. Schaetzle, 1908 "S" St., Omaha, Nebr. 68107
 381st, 659th QM Truck Cos—(Aug.) Ray S. Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867
 486th AAA Bn—(Aug.) Dominic Rizzo, 237 Preston St., Hartford, Conn.
 602nd, 705th, 811th Tank Dest Bns—(Aug.) Ray S. Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867
 612th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) Jack Flanagan, 101 S. Meadow Dr., Glen Burnie, Md. 21061
 699th Ord HM Co (Tk)—(Aug.) Kenneth G. Hull, 8108 Latania Dr., Pleasure Ridge Park, Ky. 40258
 713th Flame Throwing Tank Bn—(Aug.) Ray S. Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867
 743rd Tank Bn—(Aug.) Karl R. Mory, 2617 12th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55407
 778th Tank Bn—(Aug.) Ray S. Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867
 808th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) Chet Norwin, 20290 Conley St., Detroit, Mich. 48234
 861st Eng, Co C—(Aug.) Daniel Antonacci, 1504 N. Salina St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13208
 991st, 995th, 996th Treadway Bridge Eng—(Aug.) Ray S. Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867
 Evac Hosp 13 (WW1)—(Sept.) Leo J. Bell, 808 Ash St., Toledo, Ohio 43611
 Truck Assembly Plant 2 (Iran, WW2)—(Aug.) John M. McIntosh, 928 Wright Ave., Toledo, Ohio 43609

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search, before referral to this column.

Third Army, Ardennes, Dec. 1944—Need information fast from men of the 567th AAA AW Bn (Adams, Johnson, Heindenreich, Lt. McGuire and others) who knew William R. Lint, to help him establish a claim for frozen feet. Write: William R. Lint, P.O. Box 708, Harlan, Ky. 40831.

772nd Tank Bn, Co B, Fort Leonard Wood, etc. (1942-45)—To help Wm. C. Honeycutt press a claim for shell shock, he needs information from: Capt. Marion Compton (Co Cmdr), Irving W. Buckhyde, Raymond Davis, Harland Holmes, Herbert Firth, Sgt Joseph Beavers, Sgt Cole, Lt Morgan, Lt Ryan, and Lt Col McClelland. Write to: Walter Tross, Dep't Service Officer, The American Legion, Rm 1020, 550 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

John Kennedy, T/5, 13th Arm'd Div, 59th Arm'd Inf Bat, Co C (between Rhine & Inn Rivers, April 1945)—Need information re disability of Charles E. White. Write him at: Gen Del., Marietta, Ohio.

NAVY

29th Seabees—(Aug.) Robert LePere, 211 Plum St., East St. Louis, Ill.
 66th Seabees—(Sept.) John E. Chandler, McLevresville, Tenn. 38235
 87th Seabees—(Aug.) Andy High, 17 S. Maple Ave., Webster Groves, Mo. 63119
 104th Seabees—(Aug.) Walter Krapec, 6234 S. Komensky, Chicago, Ill. 60629
 CG Unit 348, Kangoku Iwo (Loran)—(Sept.) William R. Baker, 85 Birchwood Dr., North Kingstown, R. I. 02852
 Kearsarge Assoc.—(Aug.) John P. Cronin, 132 Emerald St., Malden, Mass. 02148
 LST Gp 19, Flotilla 7—(Aug.) O. Sid Hopkins, P.O. Box 1347, Fort Worth, Texas 76101
 Marine 6th Reg, 96th Co (WW1)—(June) William J. Kirkin, 578 Wolcott Ave., Middletown, R. I. 02840
 Motor Torpedo Boat (Afloat & Ashore, WW2)—(Sept.) J. M. Newberry, P.O. Box 202, Memphis, Tenn. 38101
 Patrol Sqdn VP-211—(Aug.) Pat Carisella, 215 Nahant St., Wakefield, Mass. 01880
 USS Alhena (AKA-9)—(Aug.) M. A. Logan, 11400 Haskell Ave., Granada Hills, Calif.
 USS Delta (AR 9)—(Aug.) Howard Van Sciver, 2034 E. Lansing St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19152
 USS LST 395—(Sept.) Frank A. Gaeta, 316 E. Santa Fe, Olathe, Kans. 66061
 USS Thomas Jefferson (APA 30)—(Aug.) Joseph A. Nastasi, 47 Main St., South Acton, Mass. 01720
 U.S. Submarine Veterans—(Aug.) Joseph H. Burges, Box 164, Dumont, N.J. 07628
 USS Ulvert M. Moore (DE 442)—(Aug.) Carl L. Knight, 1305 Mt. Gallant Rd., Rock Hill, S.C. 29730

AIR

22nd Bomb Gp—(Aug.) Bob Marshall, 16516 Brenden La., Oak Forest, Ill. 60452
 38th Fighter Sqdn—(July) L. W. McCreight, 6804 N. Swift Blvd., Portland, Ore. 97203
 312th Bomb Gp—(Aug.) Paul M. Stickel, 1136 Gray Ave., Greenville, Ohio 45331
 371st Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Sept.) T. W. Bryan, Box 192, Bowman, Calif. 95707
 374th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Sept.) Conrad Friday, 224 E. Oak Ave., Moorestown, N.J. 08057
 463rd Sub Depot—(July) James Findley, Sutersville, Pa. 15083
 487th Bomb Gp—(Sept.) Arthur W. Silva, 1002 N. Rosiland Dr., Santa Maria, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

Canadian WAC—(Sept.) Mrs. Shirley Heesaker, 201 Niagara St., Toronto 2B, Ont. Canada Co I, (WW2)—(June) Ira A. Keeney, 521 N. 2nd St., Wahpeton, N. Dak.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

W. R. Knudsen (1966), Post 134, Homewood, Ala.

Byron Galloway and Floyd Harris (both 1966), Post 313, Pencil Bluff, Ark.

Madeline De Fussi (1964) and August H. Hanold and Florian J. Sauer and Kenneth T. Thompson (all 1966), Post 283, Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Tom L. Allen (1964) and A. Votelle Barron (1965) and Rachel Trice (1966), Post 81, Thomas, Ga.

L. R. Ernest (1965) and Henry L. Winkles (1966), Post 234, Bremen, Ga.

Frederick Kama and Eddie Ah Nee and John Nua (all 1966), Post 17, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Louis A. Willman (1966), Post 89, Metamora, Ill.

Urban Schwartz (1966), Post 252, Breese, Ill.

Kenneth O. Holden (1964), Post 359, Chicago, Ill.

Jesse McClelland and Dr. S. P. Oubre and Leslie Robertson and J. W. Richard (all 1965), Post 208, Vinton, La.

Guy B. Mason, Sr. (1967), Post 164, Falmouth, Maine.

James A. Curran and John J. O'Connell (both 1966), Post 24, Canton, Mass.

Clifford W. Collins (1966), Post 188, Sandwich, Mass.

Frederic B. Grimes and William S. Hawkes and Leslie L. Hobbs and Joseph Jeleniewski (all 1966), Post 373, Baldwinville, Mass.

Vern K. Archer (1967), Post 20, Pontiac, Mich.

John V. Kuivinen (1958) and Jacob A. Kutscher (1965), Post 469, Detroit, Mich.

Maxim Koprivica (1966), Post 525, St. Louis, Mo.

Herbert Jerman and John Sena (both 1966), Post 43, Florham Park, N.J.

Gregory O. Porral and Clarence W. Robinson and Frank Rossi and Michael A. Tierno (all 1966), Post 271, Berlin, N.J.

Irving L. Crandall and Floyd J. Faulkner and Frank G. Gere and John Gibbons (all 1967), Post 92, Waterville, N.Y.

William S. Tallmadge (1966), Post 221, Ithaca, N.Y.

Nelson B. Delevan and Fred Fornesi and Thomas J. Riley (all 1966), Post 366, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

John H. Madigan and Louis J. Marasco and Edward H. Masseth and Francis H. Matzat (all 1966), Post 445, Rochester, N.Y.

Walter Crane and George Denney and Winslow Lyons (all 1966), Post 454, Dover Plains, N.Y.

Loyal J. Beardsley (1966), Post 504, Au Sable Forks, N.Y.

Francis D. Meehan (1965) and John Nance (1966), Post 1024, Bronx, N.Y.

Walter A. Schneider (1964) and Arthur L. Ghee and Philip E. DePuy and Katherine M. Howell (all 1966), Post 1302, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

James M. Dwyer and John C. McGuire and Hon. James M. Hanley and Francis W. Walsh (all 1966), Post 1361, Syracuse, N.Y.

Bertice A. Rees (1966), Post 1708, Albany, N.Y.

Olaf Norgaard (1967), Post 60, Valley City, N.D. Dak.

William H. Ector and Brazier C. Small (both 1966), Post 9, Salem, Ore.

P. M. Blenkinsop (1966), Post 165, Portland, Ore.

Robert C. Kreglow and Robert C. Warke (both 1966), Post 739, Hokendauqua, Pa.

Arthur W. Donahue (1966), Post 25, Providence, R.I.

William H. Sherrill and Martin B. Smith and Clyde H. Still and W. M. Tolley (all 1966), Post 43, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Sealmore C. Bloxom and John S. Wheaton (both 1966), Post 159, Chincoteague, Va.

W. H. Gammon (1967), Post 229, Rural Retreat, Va.

Benjamin H. Fahrner (1966), Post 252, Montrross, Va.

Asa B. Hilton and Alfred B. Johnson and Mons Rod and Worth Stoneburner and Robert U. Twigg (all 1966), Post 15, Kent, Wash.

Harold McConkey (1967), Post 79, Snoqualmie, Wash.

George Hodson and Paul Younger (both 1966), Post 91, Burlington, Wash.

Kenneth Andrae and Issiah Beck and Harvey P. Behrend and E. K. Boller (all 1966), Post 294, Hartland, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending March 31, 1967

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1967 \$ 352,454

Benefits paid since April 1958 4,404,391

Basic Units in force (number) 142,483

New Applications approved since

Jan. 1, 1967 1,855

New Applications rejected 310

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from \$11,500 (full unit up through age 29) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. For calendar year 1967 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, American Legion Insurance Trust Fund managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P. O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

WHY DO WE NEED THE CIA?

(Continued from page 11)

sons and motives of their own, virtually every peaceful American tactic in the Cold War that is out in the open.

Thus the failure of a large section of the press and public to accord the government that voluntary secrecy, and sanctity of comment, that they do in a hot war has only increased the need for a secret agency.

Since the generals in a cold war must be the political leaders wearing another hat, there is actually no final solution to this problem *except* a secret agency. For in their other capacity as political leaders, the President and his cabinet are rightfully vulnerable to public comment.

By the same token, many of the peaceful tactics of cold war are partly warfare that should be secret, and partly general public policy that should be wide open. Much of our assistance to foreign lands is humanitarian, serves peaceful purposes and would be carried out Cold War or no Cold War. As it also tends to undermine the Communist thrust, it is economic and political warfare too—and as such takes on new shapes and forms. In the end, there is no way to separate from, say, a Marshall Plan or a Truman Doctrine or a Latin American Common Market those parts that are public property and those that are secret non-military warfare, except to lock up the secret part at the source, and hope that patriotic Americans will respect it.

ONE WAY OUT of having a secret agency whose doings are to be kept from the press and the public would have been an "official secrets act," a law that Britain would not be without. It would prohibit the press or public from discussing matters designated as vital to national security. That would distinguish the secrets themselves from the agency itself.

In 1947, Allen Dulles felt that an American "official secrets act" was a necessity in the kind of struggle the Communists were forcing upon us. But out of deference to the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech and a free press, Congress refused to write such a law. In America, what the press knows, it can say. When secrecy is necessary to the national security, the only solution is to keep it secret.

The Cold War also forced upon us a kind of operation that no other branch of the government was suited to carry out or wanted to carry out, perhaps most of which also had to be secret.

Maneuvering behind the scenes to uphold a government that the Communists are trying to topple may require forms of support unsuited to the State Department.

In Guatemala, in 1954, it would have

been an over-response to send in the Marines to topple the Communist regime of Arbenz, with all the attendant world outcry. There were enough Latins who wanted to do the job, and their need was not Marines or diplomats, but arms and organization.

The same has so far applied to the Laotian mountaineers. They are still standing fast with quiet American aid below the level of American troops.

No other agency was fitted to assist the escape of important and valuable people out of East Germany. That's a

established a "Watchdog Committee" in February of 1956. It is composed of selected members of the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, who know everything the CIA does. Although foes of the CIA in Congress complain that a tiny handful of "watchdogs" in effect commit the entire Congress to what the agency is doing, their efforts to break down the secrecy have always been rejected by the Congressional majority.

Today, the exposure of the student operation has severely crippled what had been a useful program. American students in the flesh at Communist youth festivals neither looked nor talked like



"The sign . . . it's upside down, stupid."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

cloak-and-dagger deal that can't be planned with the New York Times looking over your shoulder, or some eager broadcaster anxious to show how much he knows and to hell with the consequences.

Yet it is one thing to say that the President *must* have a secret agency at his disposal, and another to say that in America there shall be no check or balance on such a powerful weapon in the hands of the top Administration officials.

But how do you make the President and cabinet members answer to Congress for the CIA and for the broad powers granted them under "other functions" without destroying the essential secrecy?

There is no full escape from this dilemma, although clamor for information about the CIA was inevitable. Such power and such secrecy don't sit well with Americans, whatever the need for them. The less we know about them, the more uneasy we become.

A series of investigations by Congress of all sorts of dark charges against the CIA more than ten years ago led to agreement that its operations were imperative, and that the CIA was effectively under the President's control. Then, to keep a better eye on things, Congress

the creatures that the Soviets were describing to their guests from other lands.

Ramparts, a slick, little magazine of protest, published in California, blew the lid off the CIA's financial support that got our young people to the festivals. Even Ramparts admitted that at Vienna, in 1959, our wholly uninstructed youngsters "made life miserable for the organizers." The same thing happened in Helsinki, in 1962. Those were the only festivals that the Soviets tried to operate outside the Iron Curtain. After Helsinki they didn't venture another.

Thanks to Ramparts, any student who goes abroad from now on will probably be tabbed a "CIA agent" by the Communists, although—since the operation has been destroyed by exposure—President Johnson has ordered the CIA to stop funding unofficial Americans abroad through private grants. After 20 years, our answer to General Clay's plea following the Berlin Airlift has been wrecked by not enough secrecy.

Rebuilding the shattered pieces may be long and hard, but it seems inevitable. As New York Congressman Samuel Stratton, one of the Congressional "watchdogs," put it, "It's time we all grew up." Will we?

THE END

OUR "UNKNOWN" LUNG DISEASE

(Continued from page 14)

rest was the only acknowledged road to recovery.

While sulfonamides have been "helpful" in mild cases, serious cases are now sometimes treated with Amphotericin B, an antifungal agent that may be effective. But it is one of those drugs that can have unwanted side effects. Its use requires hospitalization, as it must be introduced into the blood stream daily over a long period of time. When there is excessive lung damage from histo, surgery to remove the fungus spores is sometimes necessary.

RECOGNITION that histo can occur in towns, even coastal cities, and in individual cases anywhere outside the Midwest is only slowly dawning on many city doctors. Gradually, they are starting to test for histo when they seem to see pneumonia or influenza, or X rays showing apparent tubercular lung scarring.

It took a lot of detective work to dispel the notion that histoplasmosis is only a disease of the Midwest, and of farms.

It was 20 years before much attention was paid to Dr. Darling's report on histo in 1906. As Dr. Furcolow noted, only 71 cases had been identified by 1945. Slowly it dawned that histo provided the answer to a "tuberculosis" mystery. This was the appearance, on X rays, of lung lesions accepted as TB scars in people who showed no reaction to any tests for TB. Many men rejected by the military in WW2 for "arrested TB"—solely on the basis of lung X rays—undoubtedly had old histo scars.

It was suspected that these cases represented a failure of the tuberculin test, but an oddity was that *most* cases of lung lesions with no sign of TB came from the central Mississippi watershed, where the heaviest concentration of histo has turned up.

In 1943, Dr. E. C. Smith first suggested that histo might be the cause of the mysterious lung scars.

In 1945, Dr. C. E. Palmer, testing 3,105 student nurses, found positive histo reaction to be commonplace in those from the Midwest. In 1963, of 185,000 Naval recruits tested, the infection rate was higher than 80% among those from some parts of the central Mississippi watershed, from Mississippi and Alabama to Illinois. These findings helped give rise to the impression among many doctors that the disease was *restricted* to the Midwest. Actually, it is found in all 50 states, parts of Canada, much of tropical America, and the great river basins of South America, Africa, Burma, Thailand and Cambodia, as well as in parts of Indonesia.

Dr. Chester W. Emmons revealed a

few years ago that the soil in public parks in Washington, D.C., is contaminated by histo fungus living in starling droppings. Today, histo is a well-documented and important medical problem in Washington. In some Maryland and Virginia areas, 83% of the population showed positive serum tests seven years ago.

When routine histo tests were scratched on one arm while tuberculosis tests were scratched on the other arm of school-children in Milan, Mich., in 1958, the town was shocked to learn that the histo infection rate in its school-children was 62%, compared to 8% in nearby rural communities. A farm disease?

So little was known about histo nine years ago that it took epidemiologist Dr. Horace Dodge, of the University of Michigan, two years to find what was going on in the middle of Milan. Starling roosts in the trees of the schoolyard were responsible. The trees were removed and the earth beneath them paved. Histo in the soil under former bird roosts has infected people four to 15 years later.

Where large accumulations of birds in cities deposit their droppings on pavement that is regularly cleaned, histo *epidemics* don't occur. A culture of droppings must remain for the fungus to grow in. Birds don't carry the disease, in fact they don't suffer from it. It simply comes out of the soil or from spores in the air to thrive on their leavings.

But city and town birds don't necessarily take aim on the pavement, and

city dwellers can also get the disease from sources that call for a medical Sherlock Holmes to discover. Demolition workers who tear down bridges, church belfries and old buildings where birds have roosted can raise dust clouds that infect themselves and the neighborhood.

A 56-year-old resident of Memphis suffered an acute and debilitating attack of histoplasmosis, and returned to work six months later, after two periods of hospitalization. Only after the third round of questioning could the doctors discover an incident to explain the massive inhalation of fungus he must have taken in. He recalled that he had bought some "topsoil" for his flower garden from someone who was removing it from a local cemetery. The "topsoil" was mostly bird droppings, and very dusty, he remembered. Investigation showed that the cemetery had been used as a roost for starlings, that its soil had histo fungus, and that there were cultures of histo in the patient's flower garden, but nowhere else in the soil on his property. This case was reported in the AMA journal, Jan. 6, 1962.

A STUDY of hospital records showed that histo patients usually have more sparrows in the neighborhood than the average incidence of sparrows. A higher percentage of infections occurred among those who said they had pigeons on their roofs. It was twice that of patients who gave histories of no pigeons on their roofs.

Of course, in the farm country, what we have learned of histo is a red warning flag. Histoplasmin fungus was isol-

(Continued on page 44)

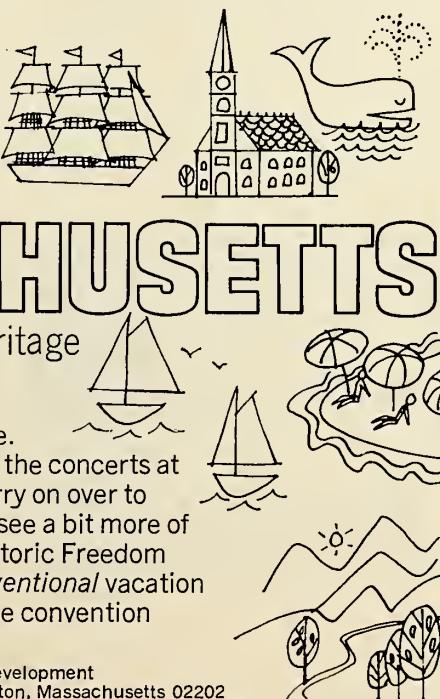
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NO AGENT
WILL CALL

OUR "UNKNOWN" LUNG DISEASE

(Continued from page 43)

ated in one fourth of the chicken houses in one American county. These coops can be as dangerous as old refrigerators for children who love to play in them.

Histo takes so many forms that medical descriptions of it are bewildering.

Of its more serious versions, the highly acute and fatal short-run disease is commonest among children, when it may invade the whole body with "billions of fungi." It is especially disastrous in infants under two years old.

The long chronic form is the more common, very serious version in adults, once again with invasion outside the lungs, often centering in lymph nodes, the spleen and other organs.

It is fortunate that both of these versions are rare compared to the short, severe, fever bouts, and to the millions of cases in which the patient hardly knows he has been ill.

Since differences in severity are to a great degree traceable to the *number of fungi originally inhaled*, the avoidance of the severe forms is very much up to public enlightenment, rather than in the hands of the doctor.

Birds should not be allowed to over-accumulate in any community. The pigeon and starling population should be greatly reduced in our cities. City window ledges and alleys under pigeon roosts should be hosed off regularly. Poultry workers should be made aware of the disease, and safety measures provided for their work. Coops and other farm buildings must be kept clean, and wet down to prevent dust from rising. Control of the disposal of domestic fowl droppings is also indicated. Old manure in any form should never be spread in a dusty manner.

Street cleaning should be a wet operation.

Caves and belfries are dangerous places if there are dry bird or bat droppings in them. Commercial cave owners should avoid dust and wet down areas regularly visited. It can be death to let infants play in dusty farm yards.

Demolition workers should be educated about histoplasmosis and required



"Look at it this way: he probably has the same terrifying, deeply-ingrained fear of YOU!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

to take safety precautions, such as wearing masks, when working around known old bird roosts. All demolition work should be made as dust free as possible. Owners of caged birds and bird stores should observe sanitary precautions dictated by the facts about histoplasmosis. Storm cellars should be kept clean.

The list of precautions is endless, but also obvious to anyone who understands the main source of the disease. Oddly, it is another aspect of the air pollution that everyone is talking about.

And one of the most serious forms of air pollution.

THE END

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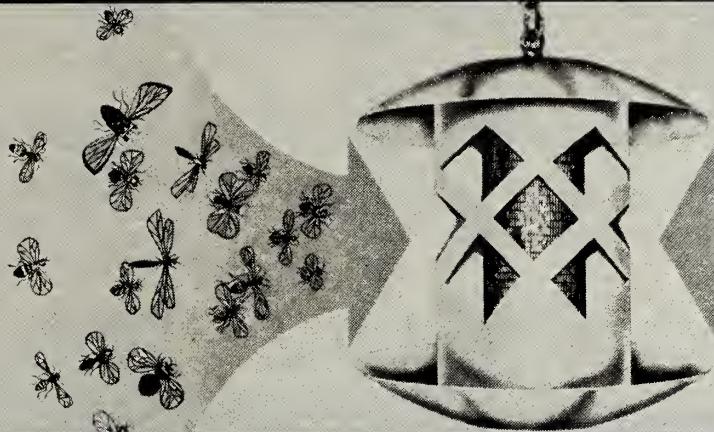
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Treasure Hunting

HUNTING BURIED TREASURE has become a national pastime. Each summer increasing thousands of Americans spend summer weekends and vacations doing it, and few of them return empty-handed. They don't search for fabulous pirate loot, however. Valuables of many kinds lie hidden closer to us than we think—maybe behind a shed in the backyard, under a fence post, or in the wall of an old house. An old coin can be worth a fortune. Yesterday's trash may be today's valuable antiques. And our country's treasure is continually being replenished—a surprising number of solid citizens distrust banks and prefer to bury or hide their wealth, and then either forget about it or die to leave it unrecorded.

Treasure hunting has gained national popularity through the development of the electronic *metal detector*, which can actually "see" underground. Early commercial models were used to locate buried pipelines. Later, in WW2, they became the familiar mine detectors. With the invention of the transistor, they became sufficiently lightweight and inexpensive for popular use. Prices start at \$60. One type generates a magnetic field that penetrates the earth, the other a field of radio impulses. When this field is intercepted by a metal object, it registers on a dial on the instrument, or by a squeal in a pair of earphones. With experience, the operator can identify the metal, its depth, etc., by the needle on the dial or by the pitch of the squeal. Depth range is from a few inches to several feet because most treasure, even the pirate variety, is found just below the surface. Metal detectors can be waterproofed for underwater exploration, also. The only other tool you generally need is a spade.

Where to look? Anywhere! But most pro-

ductive are sites of old communities, ghost towns, and public beaches after a busy tourist season where you can find lost watches, rings, etc. Professional treasure seekers follow clues of lost riches often merely mentioned in local newspapers, such as the death of an old hermit, etc. But beware of "genuine" treasure maps; if they were genuine, they wouldn't be for sale.

Even if you don't find anything valuable, it could be a very relaxing pastime.

For further information, including the legal aspects of treasure hunting, write: Robert Nesmith, Foul Anchor Archives, Box 206, Rye, New York. Mr. Nesmith is one of the world's leading authorities on the subject.

AUTOMATIC SPINCASTING ROD, called *Auto Cast*, is cocked by pulling back on a trigger. When trigger is released, a

The tape will work it out. In desert areas it can be used on cactus quills, too.

AN EXTRA POCKET is handy for carrying cartridges, fishing sinkers, and sundry accessories. Use one from an old pair of trousers, says W. E. Jones of Santa Cruz, Cal. Cut out a pocket, retaining enough of the waist band to include two belt loops. Hang it from your belt by these loops.

SAVE UNBURNED BRIQUETS after a picnic or barbecue, suggests B. Brinhart of West Hatfield, Mass. Pick them up with tongs or a small shovel and drop them in water, such as the shallows of a nearby lake or stream if convenient. Later, retrieve them and let them dry out for the next fire.

BIRDWATCHERS, how about red and blue and green bird nests? Oscar Johnson of Omaha, Neb., sees them all the time. He cuts colored ribbons into small strips, hangs them on the fence and trellis near his feeding stations. The birds do the rest when they nest. Last year, he reports, six families of orioles stole the color show.

A CANDLE-HOLDER for camp can be made from a jackknife, reports W. Eberling



Ross, Inc., of Whitesburg, Tenn., makes the unusual Auto Cast spincasting rod.

compressed spring shoots the lure to the exact spot (within its range) where it was aimed. Can be used with any standard spinning reel. Fun for kids and beginners, a conversation item for experienced anglers, and possibly helpful to semi-invalids. Price: \$9.95.

WHEN TROUT OR BASS are stubborn, natural scent can be added to the lures, reports John Lapointe of Richmond Hill, N.Y. For fly fishing, crush live flies and rub them on the artificials. Worm slime works for wet flies. Pieces of cut bait can be smeared on plugs and spoons.

WHEN DARKNESS catches an angler unprepared, untangling flies and disassembling tackle become awkward jobs. For such an emergency, Carl Foerster of Chicago, Ill., carries a small key-chain flashlight in the top tray of his tackle box. It's sufficiently lightweight for him to hold between his teeth when necessary to direct its beam.

FOR SQUIRREL HUNTERS, an efficient rig for calling them within gun range consists simply of a quarter and a half dollar, advises M. M. Carey of New Castle, Pa. Hold the latter between two fingers (by its edges) and strike it rapidly with the quarter. The sound imitates a squirrel's bark. They'll bark in reply.

OUTDOORSMEN frequently get splinters from handling firewood. For such emergencies, carry a pair of tweezers in your kit. When the splinter is too small to grasp, dry the spot well and dab it with Scotch tape, suggests Leroy Tolen of Yucca Valley, Cal.

of E. Farmingdale, N.Y. The small blade, opened at an angle, is inserted into the base of the candle. The large blade can be stuck into a tree or stump.

DON'T PET A SKUNK, warns the N.Y. State Conservation Department. Not only because you might smell different afterwards. The result may be even more serious because skunks have become the second most common carrier of rabies in the State. (First is the fox.) Keep away from them and avoid double-trouble.

THE GASOLINE LANTERN is a standard camping accessory. But be sure to carry spare mantles; the burning one is as fragile as a butterfly wing. And the foolproof place for a package of two spares is Scotch-taped to the bottom of the lantern, advises W. A. Evans of Amarillo, Texas. Then you can't forget them, and can't lose them.

FLYCASTING FOR PANFISH, especially blue gills and sunnies, is fun when trout and bass aren't supplying the action. But it's not necessary to wear out your good flies on them, writes Raymond Burge of Alpha, Mich. Just as good is a little strip of red cloth on a bare trout hook. Fish it deep; retrieve in jerks. They'll fight over it. With light tackle and line, you're in for some thrills.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.



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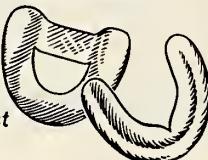
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PERSONAL

BREAK IN SOME PRICES. MEDICAL & DOCTOR COSTS RISE. OLDER-DRIVER INSURANCE.

You may get some happy surprises in the way prices behave in the months ahead.

For one thing, the cost of food—particularly meat—is heading down. It's rough on farmers, but a real break for urban families.

Meantime, the prices of big "hard goods" items—appliances, autos, etc.—are moving sideways. Color TV sales and auto sales have been below expectations, so there's an opportunity for bargaining and price-shaving.

In all, living costs this year probably won't rise more than 2% (last year they zoomed 3.3%). As against that, wage rates will increase by maybe 5%. But bear in mind that this doesn't mean take-home pay will grow that handsomely; the hours in the work week have been shortened in many industries.

★ ★ ★

Contrary to general price trends, medical costs continue to gallop ahead like mad. Last year alone, hospital-room charges soared 16.5% and doctors' fees almost 8%. When will it stop? The flat answer is: Not very soon. Here's why:

• Hospitals are faced with rising labor costs—as well as a labor shortage—and the increasingly sophisticated gear they use adds to their financial woes. Moreover, some institutions have been notoriously poor bookkeepers and now are putting in extra-heavy boosts to make up for lost time. A day in a hospital currently comes to about \$45, and is likely to go up.

• Meantime, any appreciable increase in the number of doctors isn't going to be a sudden affair. We now have about one doctor per 680 of population; by 1975 this may come down slightly—to one per 640, still a very tight squeeze. Behind this are: the long time it takes to produce a finished doctor (10 to 12 years); the small number of medical schools (only 88 now; 101 by 1970) and the resultantly small number of graduates (7,500 per year).

What's the solution? Hospitals will try to extend their services outside the institution itself. And doctors will try to lay off more of their routine chores on technicians (estimates of the additional manpower requirements in this field run anywhere from 100,000 to 275,000).

There's one small consolation, though: Drug prices have been very stable.

★ ★ ★

Here's a hot question developing in the automotive insurance field: What about coverage for older drivers, particularly those 65-and-up?

Insurance companies say they don't discriminate against senior operators, but acknowledge that: 1) an elderly person—a widow, say—trying to get insurance for the first time may have a rough job, 2) studies on the accident records of older people now are in progress, and 3) accusations and publicity on alleged discrimination have had an upturn. A reasonable guess: One way or another, older owners eventually will have to pay more for auto insurance.

Meantime, losses from accidents and thefts keep mounting. To help fight the theft plague—mainly a teen-age phenomenon—General Motors will install buzzers in its 1968 models to warn that the driver has left the key in the ignition; and Congress again will consider anti-master-key legislation.

★ ★ ★

Items worth bearing in mind:

PAPER CLOTHES: These now are the rage of the younger female set, and the idea soon will be tried in certain types of men's shirts and ties. The garments actually are made of paper reinforced with rayon, are priced up to \$10, and will last through several wearings. But they won't stand washing, and will lose fireproofing if dry-cleaned.

TOURIST SPECTACLES: The 1968 lineup includes two major events on this continent. One is the World's HemisFair '68 to be staged in San Antonio, April 6 through October 6, right next door to the Alamo (admission: \$2 for adults; \$1 for children; plus special rates). The other is the 1968 Olympics scheduled for Mexico City in October.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

The British Miracle That Creates SUPER PLANTS IN THE GARDEN—IN THE HOUSE

Yes! From the greatest gardening nation on earth—England—comes a fantastic discovery! Developed by Britain's leading gardener—winner of the famed Victoria Medal for horticulture! Already used today by OVER THREE MILLION British gardeners! And now released to you—through this advertisement only—to try in your own garden WITHOUT RISKING A PENNY!

Think of it! Here is a gardening development that almost defies belief! It is a CONCENTRATED GROWTH FORMULA, prepared in the form of tiny pellets! It costs only pennies per treatment! And even a child can drop them in the ground in as little as ten seconds.

But once these tiny pellets are placed near the roots of your starved plants, they perform a scientific miracle that has been every gardener's dream for centuries! They SLOWLY . . . AUTOMATICALLY feed your plants the life-giving nutrients they need—CONCENTRATED RIGHT AT THE ROOTS OF THESE PLANTS—POURING LIFE-GIVING ENERGY INTO THE VERY HEART OF THOSE PLANTS—DAY AFTER DAY—THROUGH EVERY VITAL STAGE OF THEIR GROWTH!

Just picture this breathtaking scene to yourself. The first result you will notice—almost immediately—is that these amazing English pellets give your plants a tremendous new burst of growth! Whether your plants are new or old—they send out dozens of hidden shoots and buds! Some of your plants may actually DOUBLE in height and breadth in the very first month!

But this is just the beginning! Within one or two short weeks—without you even touching your plant these amazing pellets AUTOMATICALLY aid your plants in the second vital stages of its growth! Automatically—still more wonder-working nutrients enter into every cell of your plants' bodies—fill those cells with health and strength and sturdiness and wonderful new resistance to dis-

ease and pests! Great, tall stems stand up with military precision! Giant buds begin to swell with vigor and vitality! Even tired old shrubs that you had almost given up for lost—begin to straighten out—fatten up—send out the young green growth that you had never hoped to see again!

And then—the most remarkable part of all! When these fantastically beautiful plants have reached their full glorious height and strength, simply drop another Magic Pellet next to them! These tiny English pellets automatically liberate still more wonder-working ingredients! These final concentrated stimulants pour into your roots—carried up through the stems and trunks and branches of your plants—are finally delivered to the great giant flower buds at the top of those plants.

And when those precious ingredients reach those ripe buds—THEN YOU WILL BE BLINDED BY THE EXPLOSION OF COLOR THAT GREETES YOU IN YOUR GARDEN!

Flowers So Beautiful You Can Hardly Believe Your Eyes!

Yes! When you follow this Streeter plan, you will walk through that garden as though you were in a dream! You will see rose bushes weighed down by masses of blossoms, of a richness and perfume and color that you have never imagined before! You will walk past solid, blazing rows of chrysanthemums so thick that you can't even see a leaf in between! You will see dahlias, and asters, and gladioli and zinnias so massive, so exquisite, so breathtakingly beautiful, that you hardly believe that they are the same plants that you put into the ground. And when your neighbors begin to pour into your yard—when you watch them, bend and touch these flowers to see if they are real—THEN YOU WILL KNOW A FEELING OF GARDEN ACCOMPLISHMENT AND PRIDE THAT YOU MAY NEVER HAVE DREAMED OF BEFORE!

Guaranteed For The Full Season

These Magic English Pellets—called FRED STREETER'S PLANT GROWTH TABLETS—cost only \$2.98 for a package of 125 pellets, or \$4.95 for the super-economy size, or 300 pellets. Since only a few pellets are required to treat the average plant, this is an investment of only a few pennies a plant for the most astounding beauty you have ever seen!

And these results are completely guaranteed! Here is what we ask you to do, when you receive your Magic Pellets next week!

USE THEM TO CREATE SUPER-FLOWERS! Place one tiny pellet beside each of your hydrangeas, zinnias, chrysanthemums, a couple beside your roses—any kind of flower that you want super-blooms! And if you don't see fantastic new growth within just a few short weeks . . . if you don't watch with amazement while handfuls of magnificent new blossoms burst forth from those old plants—then sim-

ply return the empty package for every cent of your money back!

USE THEM TO CREATE GARDEN CLUB PRIZE WINNING BLOOMS! Your Mums, Roses, Dahlias, Daylilies, Annuals and late blooming Perennials will take on added size and color. Your garden this Fall will be the envy of the neighborhood.

YES! USE THEM IN YOUR EN- TIRE GARDEN! Use them on hard-luck plants where you've almost given up hope! Use them on the hardest-to-grow house plants that you know! Yes even use them in sand, and absolutely astound your friends! And if you don't agree that this British invention is a true gardening miracle . . . if your garden isn't the showplace of your neighborhood at the end of one short month—then simply return the empty package—for every cent of your money back!

Because many folks want to be convinced we now have a special \$1.00 trial size as well as our regular size and our jumbo economy size.



A housewife from Kent, England, who raises her own vegetables. This cabbage—grown with Streeter's Pellets—weighs sixteen pounds. She can hardly lift it. But this is the proudest day of her life!

PROVEN IN 100,000 AMERICAN GARDENS

"Enclosed pictures show sun flower eleven feet high, with a twenty-eight inch flower head. I didn't heed your warning about dwarf plants however, and experimented with an indoor Rex Begonia. To my surprise and amazement of others we saw a Rex-Begonia of such monstrous size."

G.E.F., Sen Royal, Calif.
"This squash was 7½ inches across, 22½ inches long, and 3½ inches thick. I have never seen such a huge squash before—the results were unbelievable."

Mrs. D.D.F., Houston, Texas

"Your claims for the Magic English pellets are not exaggerated one bit as far as flowers, flowering shrubs and roses are concerned. I have not yet tried the pellets on vegetables, but would expect the same results. I was raised in a nursery and have had considerable experience with shrubs and roses. Your product is the best fertilizer I have ever used. It is much more economical than liquid or solid fertilizers now on the market."

C.A.S., Augusta, Ga.

"Enclosing a snapshot of a cabbage I raised last year with the use of two of your Magic Pellets, and it weighs twelve pounds. My roses, snapdragons, flags, tomatoes, dahlias were the largest and most colorful and beautiful in the block. All the neighbors made a path to my flower garden to see what wonders were being formed and my garden was the topic of this block. I shared the pellets with my friends and their flowers that were almost dead came to life."

Mrs. S.H.D., Neshville, Tenn.

"My zinnias grew six feet high, the blooms were bigger than tea saucers. I had marigolds bigger than teacups, they grew six feet tall; everyone came to see them."

Mrs. C.M., Cartersville, Ga.
"I never saw anything in my life do so much good. I had the most beautiful roses in town last summer, and my mums were just covered with blooms. I had to pinch them back more than usual but they were the talk of the town—I sold so many."

Mrs. L.C., St. Charles, Mo.
"Two of my rose bushes died all the way to the crown, I put these pellets around them and now they come back to life and are growing new stems. I also put some pellets around in row of hollies and they grew twice their size in just one season."

Mrs. P.P., Shreveport, La.
"I have no garden now, and use your tablets only for house plants. My African violets have been a mass of blossoms for months. The strawberry plant is growing like weed, and another violet which did nothing for a long time is developing flower buds now."

A.M.R., Buffalo, N.Y.
"I am five feet two inches and our gladiolas towered above me and they were the most beautiful ones I have ever seen, and I know what garden beauty is because I am from Durham, England, and before my father's death he won many trophies in flower shows, but my flowers and tomatoes outdid anything I have ever seen after using your pellets."

Mrs. J.M., Titusville, Fla.
"I am five feet two inches and our gladiolas towered above me and they were the most beautiful ones I have ever seen, and I know what garden beauty is because I am from Durham, England, and before my father's death he won many trophies in flower shows, but my flowers and tomatoes outdid anything I have ever seen after using your pellets."

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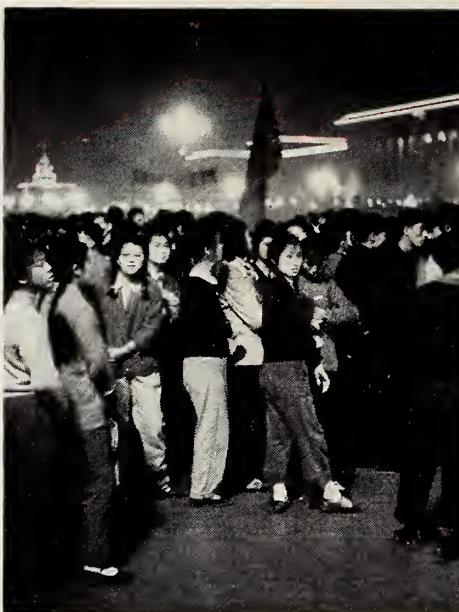
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Empress Tzu Hsi.



Students in Communist China.

RAPHAEL GUILLOMETTE PICTURES

China Then and Now

THE LAST GREAT EMPRESS OF CHINA, by Charlotte Haldane. THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO., INC., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, \$7.50.

CHINA AFTER MAO, by A. Doak Barnett. PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS, PRINCETON, N.J. \$6.

Tzu Hsi, the Empress Dowager, ruled China from 1861 to 1908. In her book on the last great Empress, Charlotte Haldane shows us life at the top in China in the last days of the empire.

We are taken inside the Forbidden City, where the Emperor, his Empress and concubines lived, cut off from almost all contact with outside China, surrounded by thousands of eunuchs who performed every service from political confidant to the work of houseboys. We are eyewitnesses to court intrigues, political murders, and the struggles to maintain sufficient allies within the court circle to guard against a sudden, violent death.

During the rule of Tzu Hsi, a remarkable woman who maintained power for an amazing 49 years by both fair and foul means, China was torn asunder by the question of what to do about foreigners in the country, there for purposes of trade, colonization and conversion. One faction wanted them ousted at all costs. The other, among them those who were looked upon as "new China" thinkers, favored toleration of the foreigners and acquisition of knowledge about Western science and technology.

From 1874 onward, China countered the menace of an encroaching Japan as best she could, finally going to war against her in 1894, a war that proved disastrous for China. At the same time the country was threatened by Russian ambitions from the north. In

1900, Empress Tzu Hsi was induced to support the Boxers, a group of strongly nationalistic, but mostly rabble, Chinese. The Boxers at first wished to rid China of both dynastic and foreign control, but in time modified their goals, upholding the dynasty and concentrating on attacking and ousting only foreigners. The author sees a continuity of this rebellion, China's first nationalistic opposition to foreign occupation, through the present-day political struggle between China and the "foreigners" she was so determined to oust.

The Dowager Empress' death in 1908 marked the beginning of the end for dynastic rule in China. By 1912, four years after Tzu Hsi's death, the last Emperor abdicated. Since 1916 China has been torn apart by internal revolution—first between the forces of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in the south and Yuan Shi-kai in the north; later between the Communists and the party headed by Chiang Kai-shek.

In 1948, the struggle between Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists culminated in a victory for the Communists on mainland China. A. Doak Barnett's book, "China After Mao," ventures some opinions about China's future based upon her experiences since 1948 under Communist leader Mao Tse-tung.

Professor Barnett is inclined to view favorably what has been accomplished in China under Communism. This reviewer does not agree. Yet his book points up the Communist dilemma of how to promote sustained economic development and growth in China, while still fostering a continuing sense of revolution in a society that is increasingly more interested in modernization and progress. He cites too, a problem that exists in Communist China even as it existed

in the China of the Dowager Empress—those in power hate to give up political office. So that today, much of China's leadership comprises older men. When they die, what will happen to the revolutionary movement?

Both books help us see China and the Chinese as flesh and blood subjects and serve as sources of information on the great China question that is currently with us.

PAPER LION, by George Plimpton. HARPER & ROW, PUB., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

What's it like to play professional football? To be down on the field in a huddle with thousands of fans crowded into stands above you, waiting with almost religious fanaticism for your team to score? It's frightening.

The author, a professional writer, joined the Detroit Lions to train and play with a pro team so that he could write their story as an insider. He checked in at the Lions' training camp, at Cranbrook School near Detroit, for a three-week training session and participated in an intra-squad scrimmage, but he never did play in one of the really big ones.

From his inside-out vantage, he describes as only one who has done it could, the kind of men who comprise pro football, and the rigors of training on hot, summer days. He talks about the rivalry that exists between veterans and rookies; about the hazing, horseplay and fellowship that are part of team life, and the strict discipline that shapes a winning team.

As training ends and pro play draws near, tension mounts. The day before a game, some players are actually ill, others lapse into thoughtful silence, some seek solitude and others garrulous companionship. All react to the challenge of what is at stake—their team's reputation and financial success, and their own careers in the game. The tension in the team bus heading for a big game is so heavy that, according to this account, it's practically alive.

Plimpton writes honestly about pro football as he saw it while proudly wearing Lions #0 on his squad shirt. He's also honest enough to admit that as much as he wanted to play one of the big ones, he was relieved when the opportunity failed to present itself, for pro football, he found out, is for professionals only.

Stillmeadow Calendar, by Gladys Taber. J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$4.95.

Each month of a year is recalled in this warm and human memoir of country living in Connecticut.

The Great Merchants, by Tom Mahoney and Leonard Sloane. HARPER & ROW, PUB., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$6.95.

A compilation of brief sketches about retailers whose names are synonymous with outstanding merchandising throughout the United States.

Books can be purchased through local bookstores or by writing directly to book publishers. Editors

A LOOK AT BOSTON, MASS.

(Continued from page 29)

excellent food, with a fair enough range of prices, in a sawdusty atmosphere of old American simplicity. For the rest, we will go where we can get in.

Durgin-Park is right by Faneuil Hall, where Sam Adams, Paul Revere and their pals planned the Boston Tea Party. There's a name to conjure with! How do you pronounce Faneuil? Never mind the French. The natives most often call it Fanual, to rhyme with the owner's *manual* that comes with your new car. When they don't call it Fanual, they call it Fan'l, to rhyme with Dan'l, as in Boone.

While we're at it, the people in Boston don't call Tremont Street "Treemont Street," as you might, they call it "Tremont Street." And in case you want to know, Tremont is a corruption of Trimountaine, which was the original name for Boston itself when it was settled on three hills (three hills, trimountain). Later the place had a love affair with Boston, England—once a great British seaport, long since somewhat silted up.

Boston, Mass., has been somewhat silted up too, by design. Over the centuries much of the waterfront land was made by adding earth to the harbor. Back Bay, where most of the Legion Convention will take place, was very largely a back bay of the Charles River, before industrious Yankees and later Irishmen filled it in with dirt. If you stay in Back Bay at the Convention you can attend the Convention, march in the parade and go to the Red Sox' Fenway Park for the great spectacle of the Legion's National Senior and Junior Drum and Bugle Corps Championships on the evening of Sunday, August 27. A couple of hundred years ago you'd have had to row or swim to get to all of these spots. As a matter of fact, except for some of the fine eating, downtown Boston is just another crowded city area, more restricted than most, unless you bring your sense of history with you.

THAT HISTORY begins on the way downtown. If you walk along Arlington Street on the inland side of the Public Garden (a part of the probable Legion parade route) you will be walking where redcoats got into their boats to cross the Charles River and go after those farmers at Lexington and Concord—now all dry land.

Right through the Public Garden, and then through Boston Common, and you come out downtown. While you are still in the Common, just before coming out on Park St., you will find yourself on a blazed trail that leads you on a meander through the downtown area, with historic sites and monuments on all sides as shoppers and office-workers scurry busily by.

This is the Freedom Trail, well marked along the sidewalk, and you take it on foot, slow and easy.

Let's stroll it. In the Common it starts hard by the Boston Massacre Monument. The Town bought the Common in 1634 as a "trayning field" for the militia and for the feeding of "Cattell," notes the official Freedom Trail pamphlet of the Freedom Trail Foundation, Inc. In the 17th century, pirates, witches and Quakers were hung at the Old Elm near Frog Pond. On the Boylston Street side of the Common is the old Central Burying Ground, where, among others, Gilbert Stuart—who painted all those portraits of George Washington—is buried.

The Freedom Trail takes you into the city by the State House, that is the "new" one, built in 1795. Charles Bulfinch planned it. He also was an architect in planning the Capitol in Washington. Sam Adams laid the cornerstone. John Hancock sold the land. Among the relics inside is the original charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company.

You follow on to the Park Street Church, which Henry James called the "most interesting mass of brick and mortar in America." William Lloyd Garrison gave his first fiery anti-slavery speech

there on July 4, 1829. Next is the Granary Burying Ground. John Hancock, Robert Paine, Sam Adams, the parents of Ben Franklin, Paul Revere and the victims of the Boston Massacre all lie here, with many another.

AS THE WALK continues, you pass King's Chapel; various monuments and plaques; the Old Corner Book Store where Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Harriet Stowe, Whittier and Julia Ward Howe met at various times; Old South Meeting House where the crowds met to organize the Boston Tea Party when they got too big for Faneuil Hall; a plaque marking Ben Franklin's birthplace; the Boston massacre site; Faneuil Hall (the "Cradle of Liberty," whose upstairs is restored while the downstairs is a busy market); Paul Revere's home (oldest home in Boston today), and the Old North Church.

There would be more original old buildings left, and fewer monuments to stand for them, had not 67 acres of commercial Boston been swept by a great fire in November 1872. Even so, plenty survived.

If you'll take the pains to look them up, the city has a wealth of museums, universities and other cultural edifices.

(Continued on page 52)

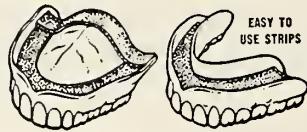
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A LOOK AT BOSTON, MASS.

(Continued from page 51)

both old and new. The Museum of Science is bright and new and stands in the middle of the Charles River, next to the dam—almost due north of downtown Boston. Among other things it has a Hayden Planetarium, as does the New York Museum of Natural History. There's a great band shell standing in a riverside park of the Charles, for outdoor concerts—only a short walk from the northwest corner of the Public Garden. That's the Hatch Shell for the musicians and the Music Oval for listeners.

such?" Lamely we answer, "We didn't even know it was there."

Look, if you are flying into Boston from, say, Arizona or Mississippi or Montana, for heaven's sake, read its history in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and anything else that's pretty informative, before you make the trip. Who knows what you might earmark as being of special interest to you?

Are you a retired ordnance officer? There's an Army and a Navy arsenal on the north bank of the Charles west from M.I.T.

A therapist for the blind? Perkins Institution for the Blind is just a little west of the arsenals.

An old footballer with a bad knee but fond memories? The Boston Patriots will play a pre-season game during the Legion convention.

A Christian Scientist? The Mother Church is hardly a stroll from the Sheraton.

A plant fancier? The Harvard Botanic Garden, once directed by Asa Gray, is at Garden and Linnaean Streets in Cambridge.

A lover of the old-time American literary figures? Louisa May Alcott's house is in Concord. It is privately occupied, but last we heard the present occupant welcomes teachers and librarians (only) who want to see where the Little Women lived and played. If that has changed, you can still walk by and look. Then there are the Longfellow House and the James Russell Lowell House and so on and on. Do yourself a favor and read something longer than this about Boston before the Convention.

THE END



"I found the trouble myself, doctor. I was wearing my kid sister's girdle."

THE POLICE POWERS OF PRIVATE CITIZENS

(Continued from page 21)

local statute, all of the common law police powers of private citizens.

As organized police forces increased, the need for volunteers to maintain law and order diminished. As it diminished, various law-making bodies and courts made their own decisions on tempering the body of common law. Hence today the necessary conditions to permit citizen's arrest "vary from state to state," while "only a few states have made provision to compensate a citizen injured" when assisting an officer at his command.

It is not a crime in any state—as it is under common law and quite generally in Europe—for a citizen to fail to disclose commission of a felony to police on his own initiative. But by act of Congress such "misprision of a felony" is a crime in the United States if it is a *federal* felony that goes unreported. A layman's view of this is that if you saw a store robbery and went your quiet way you'd be on the right side of the law if not your conscience. But if you saw a mail robbery and didn't call the cops you would have committed a federal offense.

WHAT HAS BROUGHT all of this to the fore again is, of course, the resurgence of crime and mob violence in America; the downgrading of the police to the point where fewer people even want to be police (see Our Downgraded Police: A National Peril, American Legion Magazine, April 1967); and the shocking apathy of many people toward "becoming involved" in crimes.

Perhaps they, as well as the police, feel that if they are to mix with crime the job begins with the legislatures and the courts, to put them on a firm footing.

If the law does not require you to call the cops when the store is robbed or someone is brutally beaten; if you are liable to false arrest charges even when acting most reasonably on your own; if you may not be protected against injury or liability when obeying an officer, then you are privileged to take a position—even against your own feelings—that society itself isn't really serious about controlling crime. Society in this case is the legislatures and the courts.

Why isn't "misprision of a felony" a state offense, as it is a federal offense? Legislatures can restore the common law principle that made it so. Why do they not move? Legislatures can lay down reasonable protection for persons assisting an officer such as the New York legislature is now considering.

In the morals and the mores, the citizens have always had a role in law and order. Why have they been left out on a limb by the lawmakers? Justice Benja-

(Continued on page 54)

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THE POLICE POWERS OF PRIVATE CITIZENS

(Continued from page 53)

min Cardozo noted in 1928: "Still, as in the days of Edward I, the citizenry may be called upon to enforce the justice of the state, not faintly and with lagging steps, but heartily and bravely and with whatever implements and facilities are convenient and at hand."

Some are doing just that today. The Wall Street Journal for March 23, this year, published a lengthy summary of what citizens are doing today to defend themselves and their neighborhoods from crime. If you can find it in your library the whole tale is worth reading.

Nearly 2,400 women in Orlando, Fla., armed themselves after a series of rapes "in beauty parlors, motels and apartments." When hundreds of women were already toting sidearms in what was called a "Pistol Packin' Posse," the Orlando police took them on the range and gave them target practice. One of the best scores, noted the Journal, was hung up by an 80-year-old woman who put five out of six .38 slugs in the head of a dummy from 21 feet. Last February was the first month in two years without an assault on a woman in Orlando.

Shorthanded police in St. Louis organized an association of "block-watchers," mostly retired persons, to keep a sharp eye out and report anything suspicious to the police. Last February, daylight robberies there numbered 60, compared to 156 the previous February.

Chicago's "Operation Stop Crime" has been credited with solving up to 9,000 crimes. It was a PR program put on by the police to encourage people to report suspicious doings on a police "hot wire."

Private purchase of guns for self defense was reported markedly up in Dallas, Los Angeles and Detroit. Official police views often look on this as a dangerous form of "vigilantism," but individual policemen spoke differently. A Detroit patrolman told the Journal that without enough cops to go around "these small businessmen are learning they are better off if they can help protect themselves." And a Los Angeles patrolman, in a police department that spoke disparagingly of "vigilantes," told the Journal, "You can't expect the citizens to sit still just because the police have to."

Something is coming to a head in the law enforcement situation in this country. Nearly 200 million people are no more going to be pushed around forever by a minority of outlaws than the early settlers of San Francisco were. Will the people take the law into their own hands—or will the courts and the legislatures do what the police did in Orlando, St. Louis, and Chicago and enter the picture on the side of the people and against the bad guys?

THE END

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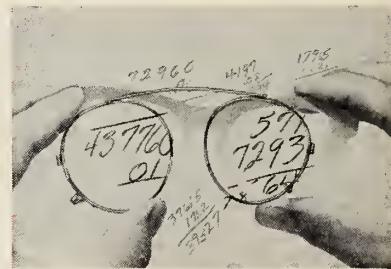
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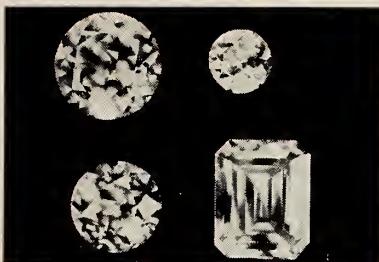
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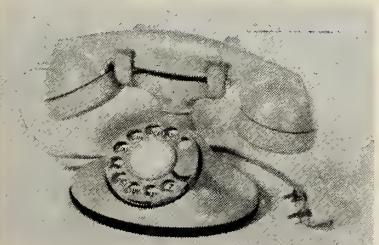
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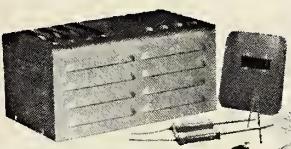
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PARTING SHOTS



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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

TURNABOUT IS FAIR PLAY

My husband and I had been plagued beyond endurance by door to door salesmen, so when the "last straw" landed on our doorstep, with a home improvement scheme, we turned the tables on him.

He had barely made the purpose of his mission known when we began our own sales pitch. We tried to sell him our car, our furniture, and anything else in sight. He left in confusion, stammering apologies for not making a purchase, and we collapsed, howling, on the couch.

Two days later we were astonished to see him return, this time with a companion. "I hope you folks won't mind," he said in his apologetic tone. "I brought my manager to meet you. He just wouldn't believe me!"

B. PAPKE

CONSULTATION

A country doctor had visited an ailing mountaineer regularly for a month. When the old man showed no improvement another physician was asked to make an examination. The second doctor came and bent over the skeletal form.

"Did Doctor Bradley take your pulse yesterday?" he asked.

"I don't think so," gasped the old man. "Only thing I've missed this week is my watch."

LANE OLINGHOUSE

R. I. P. ON THE FIRST TEE

A man returned home after a day of golf and was greeted at the door by his wife. Noticing her husband's haggard condition, she became a trifle alarmed. "Dear, what's the matter? You look completely run down."

"Worst day I ever put in on a golf course in my life," he answered. "To start things off, Charlie dropped dead on the first tee."

"Oh, no! It must have been terrible."

"It certainly was," the husband said, slumping into a chair. "Hit the ball—drag Charlie; hit the ball—drag Charlie."

PAUL GREELEY, JR.

UNEVEN TRIP

Now and then even those people on the gravy train get their lumps.

F. O. WALSH

FLAWED DIAMOND

My wife's the apple of my eye.
She drives quite well, can bake a pie,
She's read some Shakespeare, Plato, Blake,
She barbecues a perfect steak,
She sews, she cleans, she loves our kids,
In crises always keeps her wits,
She has no yen for fur of mink,
She can, unaided, fix the sink,
She makes an excellent martini
And looks superb in a bikini.
She's perfect in so many ways
But—she's never heard of Willie Mays.

IRENE RAISLER

VICIOUS CIRCLE

Getting up early would be easy if going to bed early weren't so hard.

HAL CHADWICK

THE TERRIBLE TEENS

My son has reached that age
(While growing like a tree)
Where I can stand his presence;
So now he can't stand me.

FRED W. NORMAN

HOW TRUE

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THOMAS USK

SUSPENSEFUL SITUATION

About the most daring hold-up we have ever witnessed was when our 14-year-old daughter wore her first strapless.

D. O. FLYNN



"He's right. The soup is cold."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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